The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Open Sessions of the Second Credit Mobilier Committee—The Appropriations, Tariff, and Canals.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2 held this day its initial session. Permanent organization was effected, and the examination of Mr. Alley begun. The special object of the examination was to elicit information concerning the location of the books. Upon this point there seems to be some confusion. The Company has general offices in New-York, while the Board of Trustees have their offices in Boston. The special province of the different offices was not made very clear. Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, expects to hold open sessions. He states that he has nothing to conceal, and supposes that the instructions to the other members of this dual investigation will have binding force upon his Committee. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday next.

THE APPROPRIATION.

The House passed numerous private bills in the morning hour, and then took up the Appropriation bill again. The progress made was slow, the chief matter of interest being a speech by Hon. Boardman Smith, of New-York, in reference to the appropriation to pay the awards of the Court of Claims. He criticised the Court for making awards to disloyal claimants, and explained the force of the law in this respect in a clear and able manner. A conclusion was not reached.

The House Appropriations Committee, this morning, completed the Post-office Appropriation bill, and ordered it reported. The only new feature was the addition of an additional $500,000 for the further extension of the railway postal car service.

THE CURRENCY.

It is not true that Senator Sherman doubts the legality of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the issue of legal-tender. He was inclined at first to doubt it, but examination has convinced him to the contrary. At his request, Judge Richardson has drafted a bill which proposes to fix the maximum amount of currency in circulation at $356,000,000. As the law now stands, the minimum is fixed at $356,000,000, and the maximum $400,000,000. Judge Richardson's bill cutting down this maximum $44,000,000 is a guarantee to the country that no such amount shall be issued as the Department claims it has the right to issue under existing law. The total amount now in circulation is only about $3,600,000 above the minimum.

THE ATTACKS ON COUNT CONTI.

The grossly indecent attacks in certain journals upon Count Conti, the Italian Minister, and President of the British-American Mixed Claims Commission, will be appreciated at their real value when it is known that they are inspired by defeated claimants, who take this method of revenging themselves upon Count Conti for his decisions. It will be remembered that just before the holidays the Commission decided adversely by a unanimous vote a large class of cotton cases, representing over $2,000,000, and these discomfited claimants now have no other method of revenge except dirty insinuation and personal blackguardism. It is a sad commentary on journalism that a correspondent can be found who will lend himself to such work, and it is still more deplorable that a newspaper can be found which will participate in it. Count Conti is a highly respectable member of the diplomatic corps, is filling an arduous position to the satisfaction of all but his detractors, and, while his decisions have not always been on the side of the United States, they have nevertheless shown that he is a just judge and an honorable and intelligent man.

THE TARIFF.

A prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee, this morning, expressed the opinion that there will be no change in existing Tariff laws during the present session. If the House were inclined to any change, he believes the Senate would resolutely oppose it. The increase of expenditures in certain departments, and the Treasury deficit, confirm this view.

CANALS.

The House Committee on Commerce will give a hearing on Tuesday next to several prominent Western men in behalf of the James River and Kanawha Canal improvement. There are indications that the advocates of the several canal schemes now before Congress will combine their forces to secure the passage of all. The argument is that the interests are common. This applies especially to the James River and Kanawha, the Georgia, and the Niagara Ship canal.

THE NEW LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell this morning stated that he regarded the present as the most opportune time for the disposal of the remainder of the bonds of the new loan. He is awaiting with some anxiety the decision of the Ways and Means Committee in the matter of his inquiry concerning the further negotiation of the bonds upon the syndicate plan.

OFFICE-SEEKERS FROM ALABAMA.

There is great competition for office among applicants from Alabama. All the more recent converts to Republicanism appear to desire place. One Judge Dillard, from Sumter, has filed a petition three pages in length, in which he requests a Cabinet position. He represents as inducements that he can give satisfaction, and can carry one half the white vote of the State for the Republican Party. L. E. Parsons, ex-Provisional Governor, and about thirty others, are candidates for the collectorship at Mobile.

THE KANSAS ELECTION CASE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a protracted session, at which the investigation of the Caldwell bribery case was resumed. It is the intention of the Committee to press the case to a speedy conclusion.

THE MEXICAN DEPREDATIONS COMMISSION.

Gen. T. O. Osborn, of Chicago, yesterday received his appointment as a member of the Mexican Depredations Commission. The Commission left this morning for the Rio Grande.

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

The Legislature of Virginia is taking action designed to secure a conference with the holders of the State bonds, in the hope of making some permanent arrangement concerning the public debt. There has been much trouble growing out of the litigation with respect to the Funding act, and from the inability of the people to pay their taxes, by reason of successive years of drought and for other causes. Prominent citizens of Virginia urge the impossible proposition that the United States relieve the State of Virginia from taxation upon certain articles, among them, the tax on adhesive stamps and upon matches. They wish to make use of these taxes for State purposes. They urge as an argument in favor of this proposition, the fact that Virginia pays more internal revenue taxes than the rich State of Massachusetts.

DISTINCTIONS BASED ON COLOR IN THE ARMY.

Senator Ames has introduced a bill in the Senate designed to remove all distinctions on account of race in the army. There are now thirty-six regiments into which whites alone are permitted to enlist, and four in which blacks may be enrolled. It is the object of his bill to make all regiments open to enlistment of blacks.

A LODGE OF SORROW.

The Freemasons of the Scottish rite here held a lodge of sorrow to-night, in honor of the late Gen. St. John B. L. Skinner. The impressive ceremonies were performed in the large hall of the Masonic Temple, which was appropriately decorated, and the music was of a superior order. Grand Master W. H. Ireland presided, and the oration was delivered by Major Ben. Perley Poore. Albert Pike, Dr. Mackay, and other officers of the Southern jurisdiction were on the platform.

A REPENTANT LIBERAL.

Sella Martin, the colored orator, who went with the Warmoth party in Louisiana, and who yesterday resigned his seat in the Fusion Legislature, has written a letter to a committee of his colored brethren in Washington, in which he explains his course, and asks political absolution and reinstatement at the hands of his old Republican friends.

THE DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES.

The deficiency estimates were sent to the House today by the Secretary of the Treasury. The total amount is less than $5,000,000. The deficiency for the Department of Justice is $600,000; the Army deficiency is about $3,000,000, and the Internal Revenue about $1,500,000. This latter is caused by a change of the law which makes Government pay salaries and compensation before paid by charge on distillers, &c.

THE INDIAN BILL.

The Senate's amendment of the Indian bill today, on motion of Mr. Stewart, was in accordance with a recommendation of the Peace Commissioners in their annual report, which points out the necessity for a Board of Inspectors and a special examination of agencies once a year. Mr. Stewart's amendment, as adopted, provides for five Inspectors at an annual salary of $3,000 each and traveling expenses, and requires that each agency and superintendency shall be visited and examined at least twice a year. The powers of the Commissioners are quite plenary. Among other things they can make suspensions and temporary appointments, reporting such cases to the President, who may approve or disapprove their action. The amendment was warmly contested in debate, but when the vote was taken it proved to have been favorably entertained, for the vote was thirty to sixteen. The inspectors are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

A Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee now here has drawn a memorial to Congress asking for fifty condemned brass cannon, with which to erect an equestrian statue of Gen. George H. Thomas. The Society has $10,000 in its treasury for the purpose, and on next Decoration Day it is proposed to take up a general contribution to raise $40,000 more for the same purpose. The Committee has decided that the proper place to erect the statue will be in one of the public squares of Washington.

PERSONAL.

The health of Senator Sumner has much improved.

William B. Allison, Senator elect from Iowa, was on the floor of the Senate today.

Gen. Horace Porter arrived here this morning, and after remaining a few days will proceed to New-Orleans on the business of the corporation of which he is now the active manager....Henry M. Stanley, Esq., the African traveler, arrived here this evening. The Washington correspondents have tendered him a complimentary dinner, which will take place at Willard's, to-morrow evening. About eighty persons will be present, and it is expected to be a notable affair. Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and Mr. Fetherston of the *Bulletin* have arrived, for the purpose of being present....Secretary and Mrs. Fish gave the first large card reception of the season this evening, which was attended by a great number of the most distinguished people of the Capital. It being the opening social event, the attendance was also very fashionable. Gov. and Mrs. Fish were assisted in entertaining their guests by Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis and Mrs. Davis.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations today finished the Post-office Appropriation bill. The bill provides the necessary means for conveying free matter out of the sums appropriated in the Deficiency bill, and appropriates an additional $600,000 for the railroad postal-car service, which is to be improved. The bill appropriates about $30,000,000, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to readjust the compensation for railroad mail services according to a prescribed schedule.

LIABILITY OF SPIRITS TO SEIZURE.

A delegation of distillers from Pittsburg, accompanied by Representative Kelley, was at the Internal Revenue Bureau, today, in relation to the question of the liability of spirits to seizure for discrepancy between marks on the barrel and the actual proof therein, when such proof has been raised by the heating process. Ten barrels were recently seized by an official of the Internal Revenue, at Pittsburg. The question will be further argued, and submitted to the Commissioners in writing.

REFUNDING COTTON TAXES.

The friends of the cotton tax refunding scheme are making a powerful, and what they think will prove a successful, movement in furtherance of their object. A circular, accompanied by the arguments of Judge B. R. Curtis, Messrs. Hughes and Sharkey, and Herschel V. Johnson, as well as the memorials and resolutions of nearly all the Southern States and cities, has been signed by all the members from the Cotton States present. This circular, which, with the accompanying papers, will be laid on the desk of every member, is a declaration that they intend to press the passage of an act at this session to refund the tax collected by the General Government after the close of the late war. They set forth that, in their belief, the law imposing the cotton tax was unconstitutional; that it was unjust and oppressive in its operations; that it fell essentially upon producers, and was passed when their States were wholly unrepresented, under the mistaken idea that it would fall upon consumers. They ask of Congress a fair examination of the arguments submitted, which they claim demonstrate the correctness of their positions and the reasonableness of their demand. It is stated that this paper is signed by all the members of the House of Representatives now present from the cotton States, irrespective of politics or color, and it is expected that this will have a powerful effect and give dignity and force to the movement.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting this morning to continue the investigation into the election of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas. Ex-Congressman Sydney Clarke, of Kansas, was examined during more than an hour in regard to his conversations and negotiations with Caldwell, during the last day, when Clarke's supporters went over to Caldwell and elected him. Clarke testified that in conversing with Caldwell he spoke of Caldwell's canvass as a purely money transaction, to which Caldwell replied that "success would take away the stigma." The Committee then took a recess until this afternoon, intending to ask permission to continue the investigation during the session of the Senate.

PROHIBITION.

Senator Wilson, today, introduced a bill in response to numerous memorials issued by the National Temperance Society, which provides for the appointment of a commission of inquiry concerning the results of the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors, of restrictive and prohibitory legislation for the suppression of intemperance in Maine, Massachusetts, and other States, and to recommend what additional legislation, if any, by Congress, would be beneficial to prohibit, in the sphere of national authority, all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The Commission is to consist of five gentlemen, who shall serve without salary, but be authorized to employ a secretary, and report the result of their investigation to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, A. M. Powell, and others, are to have a committee hearing in behalf of the proposed Commission, probably on Thursday next.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized P. H. Hartmann as Consul of the Netherlands, at Cincinnati, for the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky; E. Van Bruyssel, Consul-General of Belgium at New-Orleans, La., and Edward Shippen, Consul of Ecuador, at Philadelphia.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Bitter Personal Dispute in the Assembly—The Left Centre Divided.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, the debate on the Educational Council bill was continued by Bishop Dupanloup, who spoke at great length. He was interrupted by an altercation between M. Laurent-Pichat, a Radical, and M. Decazes, a Conservative. Bitter words were exchanged and there was much bad feeling. After the close of the sitting, two friends of the Radical Deputy called on M. Decazes, and demanded an apology. The result is unknown, but a duel is probable.

President Thiers and the Thirty's subcommittee have agreed to articles permitting the President to address the Assembly on certain specified occasions, and giving him a restricted veto power on legislation. Other bases for a Constitution have also been settled.

A rupture has taken place in the Left Centre. At a meeting today of the deputies belonging to that party, M. Christophe, a Radical, was elected President, whereupon M. Cassimir-Périer and his friends immediately withdrew and joined the Right.

It is said that the Bonapartist Deputies will also unite with the Right.

M. Thiers Officially Regrets the De Grammont Publication—Letter of Count Von Beust.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—President Thiers has instructed the Marquis de Banneville, the French Ambassador at Vienna, to convey to Prime Minister Andrassy an expression of the deep regret of the French Government at the indiscreet publications of the Duke de Grammont.

The *Indépendence Belge* publishes a letter from Count von Beust in answer to the assertions of the Duke de Grammont. The Count shows that Austria tried to dissuade France from going to war with Prussia, and explicitly reserved her right to remain neutral. France, after war was declared, asked for an alliance and Austria refused.

M. Rochefort has not yet been sent back to prison. His physicians report that the journey would be dangerous in his present condition. The Government will decide upon his case today.

SPAIN.

A Large Body of Carlists Defeated Near Pampelona.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—A large body of Carlist insurgents yesterday approached the town of Taffalla, twenty miles from Pampelona. They were attacked with vigor by the troops, and driven back.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Failure of London Wine Merchants.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Anselmo Vivante & Co., merchants, of this city, have suspended. Their liabilities are $3,500,000.

The creditors of Bowles Brothers here have proved in the Court of Bankruptcy claims against the firm to the amounts of $50,000.

PRUSSIA.

Discussing the Newspaper Prosecutions in the Diet.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—In the Diet, today, Count von Eulenberg, Minister of the Interior, in answer to the interpellation introduced yesterday, stated that the prosecutions against newspapers originated in the Foreign Office, and their object was to get a judicial decision as to whether such calumniations of the country as were contained in the Papal Allocution could be legally published and circulated.

Debate followed, but no action was taken by the House.

CHINA.

A Point of Diplomatic Etiquette Yielded by the Government.

HONG KONG, Jan. 10, via LONDON, Jan. 10, midnight.—The question which arose concerning the manner in which the foreign representatives should enter the presence of the Emperor of China has been settled, the Chinese officials yielding to the demands of the foreigners. The Diplomatic body at Pekin will be received by the Emperor on the first of the Chinese moon.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—1 A. M.—Occasional areas of light snow have prevailed over the Lake region, but thence to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts the barometer has risen, with low and falling temperature, very generally clear weather, and westerly to northerly winds, except over the Western Gulf coast, where they are north-easterly; the barometer has fallen during the day and evening over the North-west and Missouri, with wind backing to southerly and easterly, increasing cloudiness, and rising temperature.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, brisk to fresh north-westerly and westerly winds, falling temperature and very generally clear weather; for the Middle States, westerly and south-westerly winds, diminishing in force, and very generally clear and cold weather; for the South Atlantic States, northerly to westerly winds, and clear and cold weather; from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, and generally clear weather; from the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and Lower Michigan, winds backing to southerly and south-easterly, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness; from Missouri and Kansas to Lakes Michigan and Superior, and Minnesota, southerly to easterly winds, rising temperature, and cloudy weather, with probably snow.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 21°; 6 A. M., 21°; 9 A. M., 19½°; 12 M., 23°; 3 P. M., 26°; 6 P. M., 23½°; 9 P. M., 20°; 12 P. M., 18°. Average temperature yesterday, 21½°.

Progress of the Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The following news has been received here from the scene of operations against the Modoc Indians: Capt. Kelly, commanding a party of twelve soldiers, was sent to reconnoitre Capt. Jack's camp, and was met by a number of Indians. Firing ensued on both sides, but without effect. The Indians engaged were reinforced from the main body of Modocs, who occupy a position behind intrenchments, and succeeded in driving the soldiers from the field without loss on either side. The troops are working to get howitzers in position preparatory to storming the Modoc camp. They have been about two weeks engaged in these preliminary operations.

The Philadelphia Soldiers' Colony—The Homestead Act.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Soldiers' Colony, held to-night, the Executive Committee reported having invited prominent speakers to address a mass-meeting to be held on the 18th inst., the object of which is to devise ways and means to enable soldiers to secure the benefit of the Homestead act. The Committee on Congressional Aid reported a draft of a petition for reservation land in separate tracts for colonies for a term of years. The petition will be signed by the members, and will be forwarded to Washington.

Lost at Sea—Arrival of Bishop Coxe in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 9, via HAVANA.—The schooner Raven's Wing was lost at sea in the recent gales. The crew were saved and landed in Demerara.

Bishop Coxe, of New-York, has arrived here, and is well received by the people.

The cable expedition will return to England on Monday, as the effort to recover the Aspinwall cable has been abandoned for the present. Sir Charles Bright left here today for Santiago de Cuba.

LOUISIANA.

Defection of Several Republican Senators—A Quorum Still Present.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Today six members of the State Senate sitting at the Mechanics' Institute, who have been notoriously subsisted by bribes since 1870, when they were returned elected by Warmoth, were paid $10,000 each to abandon the Senate for the McEnery body. The revolutionists had failed to get a quorum ever since they met last Monday, and called upon men belonging to the One Hundred Committee, a part of which visited Washington recently, and upon certain rebel merchants, and insurance and banking associations here, to subscribe a sum of money to tempt Senators out of the regular Senate. Several houses contributed, and among them Slocumb, Baldwin & Co., $500; Clark, Stauffer & Co., $1,000. Warmoth, being familiar with his old pals in the Senate, was employed as emissary, and secured five of his old friends, together with the sixth, who was ready to receive his price, at $10,000 each. The five are Samuel M. Todd, an Ex-Confederate; Oscar F. Hunsacker, an ex-rebel soldier, who was elected by the grossest frauds from a portion of the State in which he was not a resident; L. B. Jenks, Thomas H. Noland, and Henry L. Swords, a Massachusetts carpet-bagger. Jenks and Noland, who expected to lose their seats in the Senate, where they had been sitting since its organization on the 9th of December last, and Swords, a pliant creature of Warmoth's, went over to the enemy, taking with them one Robert Warrell, who was recently elected, by colored votes, Senator in Tensas Parish.

These men, after sitting through the entire extra session of the Senate and since the opening of the regular session, last Monday, and who were present on Tuesday last when the vote for Governor was announced, declaring William P. Kellogg duly elected, now announce their discovery that the body has been illegally organized and is revolutionary. Except Warrell, who was new to the Senate, these men were notoriously corrupt.

The regular Senate, notwithstanding their withdrawal, has four over a quorum, and rejoices that it is happily rid of such traitors."

The McEnery mock Legislature has at last a quorum, secured by Warmoth to piece out a body whose only pretensions lie in Warmoth's fraudulent returns. It is thus that Warmoth expects to reach the United States Senate. The rebels pretend to disavow him, but they are his accomplices. So much for the honesty of the Campbell Committee that went North.

Another reason for the purchase of these men was that the impeachment proceedings against Warmoth might be checked, if not rendered entirely nugatory, by the non-participation of these purchased men in the trial which is to be resumed to-morrow at 1 o'clock. But Warmoth reckons without his host, as will be seen when the Court assembles again to-morrow. It will be remembered with what a howl of indignation the proceedings of Kellogg and Antoine in the United States Circuit Court were met on the part of the Democratic Press of the country, charging Judge Durell with usurpation, and unconstitutionally attempting to overthrow a State Government, but what will they say when they are informed that today Mr. Penn, the Fusion candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, filed his bill in the same Court against C. C. Antoine and the members of the Legislature, to prohibit them from recognizing Mr. Antoine as the legally elected Lieutenant-Governor, and asking for an injunction order such as Messrs. Kellogg and Antoine obtained.

Philip H. Morgan, Esq., formerly United States Attorney under Johnson, and a native of Louisiana, a prominent lawyer here, has been appointed to the Supreme Court of this State by acting Gov. Pinchback, vice W. W. Howe, who resigned some time since. The Supreme Court has recognized him, and he has taken his seat as an associate Justice of that Court.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Ball of the Midshipmen—The President and Other Distinguished Persons Present.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10.—The Midshipmen's annual ball took place to-night at the Battery of the Academy. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, American flags, and other bunting. In the centre of the Battery was a fountain of water playing, with white lilies blooming in it, and fresh moss surrounding it. In the moss, wrought in flowers, was the word "Welcome." The Naval Band furnished the music. An alcove was specially dedicated to President Grant, over which were the words, "Welcome to our nation's choice."

Dancing commenced at about 11 P. M. Among the guests were President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Admirals Porter and Case, Commodore Scott, Admiral Worden, Commander R. J. Lewis, Chief Engineer W. W. Wood. About 500 gas-lights shed a brilliant light over the rooms, and two large circles of lights, containing about 400 burners, surrounded the fountain in the centre of the Battery.

A large number of ladies from Baltimore and Washington were present.

As the President entered the bands played "Hail to the Chief." Around the main room was a promenade decorated with bunting, mottoes, and evergreens. A canvass covered pathway led from the Battery to the armory, where the supper-table was spread.

The Minister from Equador visited the Academy this morning and received a salute of fifteen guns.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Schooner Congress—Two Survivors Six Days at Sea in an Open Boat.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—The schooner Congress, from Pensacola Dec. 3, for Rockport, Texas, foundered at sea in a gale, sixty miles south-east of the latter port. When the schooner commenced sinking a boat was lowered, and two seamen, Alexander King and John Riley, were in it; but a sudden lurch of the schooner broke the painter holding the boat, which was swept away. The schooner immediately sunk, and it is supposed all were lost. King and Riley were rescued six days after by a Mexican, at Carisal Island, near San Fernando, and brought here in a destitute condition. The United States Consul promptly furnished them with relief and transportation to Galveston.

The Snow-Blockade in the West Still Unbroken.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The weather here to-night has moderated somewhat, but is still very cold. Dispatches from North-western Iowa today state that the snow-blockade on railroads is not yet raised. The weather continues intensely cold, and there are high drifts of snow into the cuts and ravines, while the cold renders it difficult for engines to make steam.

The Case of Susan B. Anthony.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Susan B. Anthony was brought before Judge Hall, in the United States Court, today, in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal, on a writ of habeas corpus. After a consultation between the counsel, the hearing of the case was postponed till the 21st inst., at the Court to be held in Albany.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Courteous Reply of the Spanish Government to Mr. Fish's Note—Results of the Remonstrance.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The reply of the Spanish Government to the note of Mr. Fish has been exceedingly courteous and amicable, and gives assurance that the friendly relations heretofore existing between Spain and the United States shall not be interrupted by any act of the former Government.

One effect of the remonstrance of the United States is undoubtedly the Government proposition in the Cortes to abolish slavery in Porto Rico, and one result following this effect was the withdrawal of three members of the Cabinet, about two weeks ago, who were opposed to the policy of the Government on this question.

The party now in control of the Government in Spain believes itself strong enough to pursue the policy of emancipation, and this Government has been assured that it will use every effort to that end. A complete inforcement of that policy in the Island of Cuba has been promised, as fast as the pacification of its condition will permit.

There is, nevertheless, a strong opposition to the Spanish Ministry, and in it are several strong men who have heretofore been leading Abolitionists. Hence its cautious action.

One practical result of our remonstrance is that positive orders have been given for the restoration of one of the estates seized by the Cuban authorities. These orders left Cadiz last week, and are due in Cuba about the 15th. The correspondence since Nov. 1 has been quite vigorous, and largely by telegraph, but, beyond what is indicated above, has not yet produced any decisive results.

JUDGE PRINDLE'S ACQUITTAL.

Enthusiasm of His Friends and Neighbors Over the Result of the Trial.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Norwich today. The news of Judge Prindle's triumphant vindication is the theme of general congratulation. On the arrival of the Judge, a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens of the town and other parts of the country, irrespective of party, congregated at the depot to welcome him. Three rousing cheers were given, while hundreds thronged around the Judge to shake hands with and congratulate him. A procession was then formed and in it were all the prominent men of the town, and headed by a band it marched through our principal streets and thence to the Judge's residence. Hearty cheers were given as the Judge mounted the steps of his home, and was received by his family. The Judge in a short speech thanked his fellow-citizens for such a manifestation of their esteem, after which the concourse dispersed.

MARINE NEWS.

Capture of a Smuggler—Vessel Ashore on Block Island.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 10.—The United States Revenue-cutter Moccasin put into this port from a cruise to Gayhead and Block Island, to report that this morning she boarded the British brig Angola, of Parsboro, N. S., M. M. McLud, Master. She was loaded with 166 tons of old brass and copper, and upon Capt. Ritchie's inquiry for her manifest he found she had none, and was evidently smuggling her cargo. By order of Capt. Ritchie her hatches were sealed and she was allowed to proceed to Boston, where she was bound, and at which place she will be dealt with for defrauding the Government. She hailed from Brigetown, Barbados. The schooner H. T. Hedges, ashore on Block Island, was floated yesterday, and was about to be taken in tow by the Moccasin this morning and brought to this port, when it was found necessary to beach her, as it was blowing almost a gale from the south-west, to save her. This is the second time that the schooner has been obliged to be run ashore after being hauled off.

ILLINOIS.

Nomination of President of the Senate, to Succeed Mr. Beveridge.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Republican members of the State Senate met in caucus, this evening, and nominated Hon. John Early, of Winnebago County, for President of the Senate, to succeed Gen. Beveridge. The caucus also selected the Chairmen of several standing committees of the Senate.

THE PERSECUTED HEBREWS.

Interview of the American Minister With the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—During last Summer Secretary Fish suggested to our Minister at Vienna that if the sympathy which we entertain for the inhumanly-persecuted Hebrews in the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were made known to Austria it might quicken and encourage the efforts of that Government to discharge its duties as a protecting Power pursuant to the obligations of the treaty between certain European States. Mr. Jay subsequently informed Mr. Fish of the result of his interview with the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter informing him that a joint note had been addressed to the Roumanian Government on the treatment of the Jews, in which Austria had united with the other Powers; and that such an expression of opinion, whether on the part of Europe or America would be proper and would undoubtedly have an influence; but in view of the actual state of the Roumanian Government, of the attitude of opposing parties, and of the prejudices of the people, which neutralized in such cases the power of the Government by the right of trial by jury, the question of foreign intervention was one of extreme delicacy, and so far from accomplishing the desired object an intervention might result in diminishing the ability of the Government, and in subjecting the Israelites to increased prejudice and further persecution. The Prince of Roumania was known to be in favor of securing to them protection, and every effort of his Government in that direction would be rather hampered than assisted by foreign intervention, for the reason that such intervention would give new strength to the opposition, and enable them to raise the cry that the Government was administered by foreign influence, and had ceased to deserve the confidence of the people; and while the Government was thus thwarted in its efforts to protect the Israelites, they would be more than ever exposed to insult and abuse as the indirect cause of foreign interference in the affairs of the nation. Such was the prejudice against them in parts of the country that, as a general thing, juries would not convict the perpetrators of outrages against them, however clear the evidence, and when the crimes were thus ignored by juries the Government was powerless to punish. At the present time it was the disposition of the Government to deal justly by the Israelites as far as they could accomplish it, and with the idea now beginning to prevail, that the attention of the civilized world was aroused, and that any recurrence of ill treatment of the Israelites would be viewed with displeasure and might result in foreign difficulties, there was reason to hope they would not be repeated, and that there would be a gradual amelioration of their condition. In addition to the good offices of the United States in behalf of the Jews, our Minister at Constantinople has informed our Government that he was assured at the Turkish Foreign Office, that on the first remonstrance made by the Great Powers of Europe, strong representations were made by the Ottoman to the Roumanian Government, and that all which the former could do had already been done to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful popular outbreaks.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Commander Wallace, from the Ashuelot, is ordered to return to the United States.

Commander F. M. Bunce is ordered to command the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station.

Lieut.-Commander Kellogg is ordered to duty as Executive Officer of the receiving ship Vermont, at New-York.

Paul Curtiss, a well-known ship-builder, of Boston, died there yesterday, aged seventy-two years.

A cattle-dealer named Swells, from Ohio, was robbed, on Thursday night, of $1,000 in cash, in Chicago.

Lieut.-Commander Snell, from the Vermont, is ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

Passed Assistant Pay-master A. J. Greeley, from the Onward, at Callao, is ordered to return to the United States.

Commander William P. McCann is ordered to duty as Equipment Officer at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

A woman named Mrs. Clancey, at Logansport, Ind., was found frozen to death in bed yesterday.

A penitent citizen of Chicago has forwarded to the Treasury a draft of $500 on account of conscience fund.

The Cabinet session yesterday was of short duration, and nothing of extraordinary importance was considered.

The Home Woolen Mills at Jacksonville, Ill., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $12,000.

Capt. William Nelson, of the Twenty-first Infantry, has been ordered before the Retiring Board, in New-York City, of which Gen. Hancock is President.

Prof. S. A. L. Post, editor of the New-York *Odd Fellow*, died at Ellenville, Wednesday, aged forty-two years. He was of the class of 1852 of Yale College.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners of Washington have adopted stringent measures to suppress the illicit sale of liquor in the District.

The Nebraska Legislature completed its organization yesterday. The Governor, in his message, reports nearly $200,000 in the Treasury, and recommends several reforms.

The engine of the train from Portland, Me., last evening, lost a driving wheel about three miles from Freeport, and the train was delayed nearly two hours in consequence.

The boiler of a steam mill at Huntly, McHenry County, Ill., exploded yesterday morning, killing William Benedict, engineer, and badly injuring Phillip Shaffner, the owner of the mill. Loss on the mill $12,000.

The trial of Mrs. Wharton was resumed at Annapolis, Md., yesterday morning. After obtaining five jurors, the regular panel being exhausted, the Court adjourned till Monday, to give the Sheriff time to summon talesmen.

The State Senate, in Executive session, yesterday, confirmed the appointment of Hon. John H. Reynolds as a member of the Commission of Appeals, in place of Hon. William H. Learned.

The body of Charles Wenham was found, yesterday, in Deer Lick Creek, Jefferson County, about eight miles from Watertown, N. Y. It is supposed that he was murdered on Monday night.

W. E. McKee, a messenger of the United States Express Company, was arrested in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, charged with embezzlement. Rifled money envelopes were found on his person.

The Oswego Board of Underwriters, at a meeting held yesterday, increased their rates of insurance thirty per cent., to take effect immediately. This is an increase over the tariff adopted on the 1st of January.

An inquest will be held today in the case of Wm. Arnold, aged twenty-six years, who it is alleged, committed suicide in front of a disreputable house in Philadelphia, yesterday morning. He had a pistol-shot wound in the stomach.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: A. V. Dockery, of North Carolina, to be United States Consul at Oporto; E. L. Fletcher, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry.

The South Carolina House of Representatives yesterday discussed the state of the finances, and the necessity of forcing Financial Agent Kempton to a showing. The other members of the Financial Board have settled quietly in Columbia.

The passenger-train on the Columbus, Indiana, and Central Railroad was thrown into a ditch yesterday near Logansport. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The conductor and several of the passengers were injured, but none of them seriously.

William Craig, (colored,) who was convicted of rape on the person of Mrs. Dayton, an aged lady, was hanged in the jail yard at Cumberland, Md., a little after noon yesterday. About one hundred persons were present. The deceased made no confession.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States, at the close of business yesterday, were: Currency, $4,185,846; coin, $64,519,711, including $25,425,500 in coin certificates; special deposit of legal tenders, for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $27,150,000.

The Grand Chapter of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, which has been in session the past two days at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, adjourned yesterday afternoon. It now numbers upward of 1,000 members. The next session of the Grand Chapter will be held at Lancaster, Penn.

The steamer Cherokee, from Pine Bluff, for New-Orleans, with 380 bales of cotton saved from the wreck of the steamer Little Rock, sank in Silver Lake last Wednesday, and will prove a total loss. The boat was valued at $16,000, and was insured for $8,000 in Cincinnati and Louisville companies.

The jewelry-store of E. Tuerstein & Co., No. 701 South Halsted-street, Chicago, was robbed, on Thursday night, of seventeen silver watches, one gold watch, and a quantity of jewelry, by three thieves, who secured the front and rear doors so as to prevent the escape of the proprietor, who was inside.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University at Albany, yesterday, a suitable minute, prepared by George William Curtis, on the death of John A. Griswold, a member of the Board, was presented and entered upon the records. The Secretary was directed to inform the Legislature of the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Griswold.

The remains of Mrs. Annie Seemuller, formerly Miss Crane, of Baltimore, who died at Stuttgardt, Germany, Dec. 10, arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday, by the steam-ship Leipsig. The deceased was the author of *Emily Chester*, *Reginald Archer*, and other popular novels, and was well known as a writer of romance and poetry.

Fire in the Globe Theatre, Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—The benefit for the widow and children of the late Robert Craig, which took place at the Globe Theatre, this afternoon, netted nearly $1,900. While the performance was progressing, a scene was pushed against a gas-light and took fire, but the flames were immediately extinguished, and no damage was done. The smoke found its way into the auditorium, and a panic was imminent, but fortunately was prevented.

The Coal Question in Pennsylvania—Action of the Workmen.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County, the men offered to their employers the following compromise:

Resolved, That we accept a basis of $2 50 minimum for contract work and $2 75 for day's wages, and no work to be performed until the above compromise is effected.

The Operatives' Committee will meet at an early date to consider this proposition.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Raymond & Ely, $83 50; Belcher, $86 50; Yellow Jacket, $76; Crown Point, $93 50; Savage, $75; Hale & Norcross, $86; Chollar, $54 50; Overman, $67 50; Kentuck, $145; Ophir, $47 25.

NAPOLEON III.

Bonapartist Leaders Assembling at Chiselhurst—Eugenie to Assume the Regency—The Paris Journals.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Empress Eugenie and all the household of Chiselhurst were present at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness toward his last moments, and spoke to the Empress twice in a very feeble tone of voice. The last indication of life was a smile, when the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband. She was completely overcome by her emotions, and fainted at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned by telegraph from Woolwich, arrived at Chiselhurst fifteen minutes after the death of the Emperor. He was greatly affected, and kissed the face of his dead father several times. The Emperor died peacefully. He passed away without the slightest sign of pain. His death is attributed to syncope, or embolism. A post-mortem examination of the remains is to be made today. The body will lie in state several days previous to the funeral. Eugenie knelt at the bedside several hours after the death of the Emperor, engaged in prayer.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has sent a message of condolence to the Empress in her sad bereavement. The Prince of Wales and Prince Teck visited Chiselhurst yesterday. The remains of the Emperor will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's Church.

The Prince of Wales, who is at present a guest of Baron Rothschild at Acton, has requested the postponement of all French plays at theatres in London, as well as a ball which was about to be given in his honor.

A dispatch from Paris says the news of the death of the Ex-Emperor, Napoleon, caused a great impression in that city. There was a slight rise in the price of French rentes.

The Bonapartist deputies in the National Assembly left the Chamber upon receipt of the intelligence. Many of them will come to London, where Prince Napoleon, Princess Mathilde, M. Rouher, M. Fleury, and others are expected.

The news was received throughout the provinces with great regret, and much sympathy is expressed for the Empress.

The London journals of this morning publish highly laudatory obituaries of the Emperor.

LONDON, Jan. 11—6 A. M.—The report of the post-mortem examination at Chiselhurst says the failure of circulation was due to the Emperor's general constitutional condition.

The bladder was found to be diseased and the kidneys were affected. The other organs were sound and healthy, but death was simply a question of time.

The Empress, last night, was calmer, and received several visitors from France. She went several times to the room in which the body lies.

Queen Victoria sent Col. Gardiner to Chiselhurst with an autograph letter, and a telegram of condolence has been received from the Pope.

Cardinal Bonaparte is expected to arrive hourly. Prince Napoleon comes by way of Germany, not being permitted to pass through France.

M. Benedetti and Mme. Canrobert have arrived at Chiselhurst.

The Irish journals generally express sorrow for the loss. Bonapartist officers in the French Army have asked leave to attend the funeral. The permission will probably be granted if they agree to go in civilian's dress.

The body will be embalmed and lie in state. The date and place of the funeral have not yet been appointed. It is probable, however, that the funeral ceremonies will take place in the Roman Catholic Church near the Imperial residence.

Prince Murat and Prince Charles Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst today.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Marshal McMohan reports to the President that the army is not affected by the death of Napoleon. There are Bonapartists among the officers, but no party which supports the Napoleonic dynasty in the army.

L'Univers appeals to the Orleans Princes to acknowledge the Count de Chambord as the legitimate heir to the throne of France, and thus rally around a centre the monarchical forces, now strengthened by the death of the ex-Emperor.

Le Temps says a terrible responsibility weighs on Napoleon's memory. He, however, was the victim of tradition, and was deficient in moral sense. The experience France has gone through with him will preserve her hereafter from political saviors and fatalists.

L'Ordre and *Le Pays* put their columns in mourning, and declare that the Emperor is dead, but the Empire indestructible.

The *Journal des Débats* is impressed by the suddenness and character of the chastisements of this man. He was the great delusion of the country. The mass of the nation dreamed with him; the awakening was terrible. Now the Empire is peace—the peace of the tomb.

The *Republique Française* considers the Bonapartist Party dead. It reviews what the two Empires have cost France in money and blood, shame and disaster. Both Emperors were only powerful by force of lies. By lies they fell. The Napoleonic legend has vanished completely. The hero of Strasbourg and Boulogne is the nephew of Austerlitz, and the Woolwich cadet the son of Sedan. It is indeed finished.

The *Constitutionnel* finds the situation in France and Europe in no wise affected by the death of Napoleon III. His reign was most fruitful in great results. History will record it as one of the most prosperous, notwithstanding its disastrous close.

The *Gaulois* shows a black border, and defends the memory of the deceased. It attributes his death more to the anguish caused by unmerited disasters, shameful treasons, and infamous calumnies, than to the effects of physical disease.

The *Journal Officiel* speaks of the Emperor in terms of respectful sympathy and hopes his death, by reducing the number of pretenders, will not lessen the country's hope for a calm and orderly future.

The *Dix-Neuvième Siècle* pitilessly remarks that this death carries all thoughts to Elsass. The importance of the news from London may be summed up thus: The Empire was dead; the Emperor has just died.

Figaro cannot forget Napoleon's twenty-two years' service against an army of conspirators. It deplores his faults; they led France to the brink of an abyss into which others precipitated her.

Eugenie More Composed—The Temporary Burial of the Remains.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Chiselhurst at 10½ o'clock this morning says the Empress Eugenie is more composed, but she is still very much prostrated, and sees no one but her nearest relatives.

The arrangements for the funeral of the Emperor have not yet been decided upon. It is said that the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral have offered, subject to the approval of the Home Office, a crypt in that cathedral beneath the crown of Thomas A' Becket, as a temporary tomb for the remains.

MM. Rouher, Fleury, and several other well-known Bonapartists have arrived at Chiselhurst. Telegraphic dispatches are being received from distinguished persons in all quarters, expressing the deepest sympathy for the Empress.

The Empress Eugenie will soon issue a proclamation to the French people, announcing that she assumes the regency during her son's minority.

DEPUTY CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Palmer's Application to Maintain an Injunction—Counter Suit by Mr. Foley.

The question of the right of Mr. John Foley to the position of Deputy Chamberlain by virtue of an appointment by Controller Green, as against Walter B. Palmer, the present incumbent, who holds the office under an appointment by his father, the Chamberlain, came up for argument, before Chief-Justice Barbour, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday.

As already stated in the TIMES, Mr. Palmer's appointment was made in pursuance of the provisions of the act of 1866, giving to the Chamberlain the power to appoint his subordinates; while Mr. Foley claims that, by the provisions of the charter of 1870, the authority to remove and appoint such subordinates was conferred on the Controller, thus superseding the authority of the Chamberlain.

At the hour at which the order to show cause granted against Mr. Foley was made returnable, all the parties to the litigation appeared in Court, Mr. Palmer being represented by ex-Judge Edmonds and Abraham R. Lawrence, Mr. Foley by himself in person and Mr. A. R. Dyett.

Mr. Foley presented to the Court his answer to Mr. Palmer's complaint, in which he states that the facts alleged in such complaint (already published in the TIMES) are untrue, except that he (Foley) has endeavored to take possession of the office in dispute, and exercise the functions thereof; that so much of the act of April 17, 1866, referred to in the complaint as empowered the Chamberlain to appoint the Deputy Chamberlain was repealed by the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York," passed April 5, 1870, usually called the charter of 1870, and in this connection refers specially to section 33 of article 5, section 35 of article 5, section 32 of article 4, and section 120, of the last-named act of 1870; that plaintiff has never executed or filed any bond as Deputy Chamberlain, the Controller, with whom such bond should be filed, and by whom it should be approved, having refused to approve or receive the same; that even if legally appointed, the plaintiff cannot act until his bond is approved and filed, and under present circumstances it is a necessity preliminary to the exercise of his office that he apply for a mandamus to compel the Controller to approve and file his bond; that on the contrary, defendant has received not only his appointment valid in law, but has been duly qualified on oath, and by having his bond formally approved and filed, thus giving to the Corporation of the City that security which is contemplated by statute, and which the plaintiff is not in a position to afford; that, under this state of facts, he (defendant) is entitled to exercise the duties of Deputy Chamberlain, and not the plaintiff, and that the latter is not entitled to the perpetual injunction restraining defendant in the exercise of such duties, asked for in this action.

Issue being joined by the presentation of Mr. Foley's answer, Mr. Lawrence, addressing the Court, said, while prepared to go on with the argument on behalf of Mr. Palmer, he understood the Court was not prepared to hear it today, and asked, therefore, that it be allowed to stand over until Monday week.

Mr. Dyett, on behalf of Mr. Foley, said, they desired to be heard at the earliest moment—then, if possible. Chief-Justice Barbour said, while he was willing to give the matter a preference over all other motions, there was a case then on trial, and at a most important point, which he could not properly interrupt. He would hear them at the conclusion of that case, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if they so desired. It was subsequently assented to by counsel that the argument stand over until 10 o'clock this morning, and the Court ordered an adjournment accordingly, the injunction against Mr. Foley to remain in force in the meantime.

Injunction Against the Banks and Chamberlain.

Yesterday afternoon an application was made before Judge Barrett, at the Supreme Court, by Mr. A. R. Dyett, counsel for Mr. Foley, to restrain the banks of deposit from paying any part of the interest on City deposits on the checks of the Chamberlain, except counter signed by the Mayor and Controller, also to restrain the Chamberlain from receiving or disposing of the same, or paying any salary to Walter B. Palmer as Deputy Chamberlain. The application was based on a complaint made by Mr. Foley against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Controller Green, Chamberlain Palmer, the Broadway, Tenth National, Tradesmen's, and Park Banks, and the Union Trust Company. The following is the substance of the complaint, which covers about thirty closely written pages:

Mr. Foley first shows that Andrew H. Green had been Controller since Nov. 20, 1871, and Francis A. Palmer, Chamberlain since Jan. 6, 1872; that since their appointments large sums of money belonging to the City and County, had been received by them, and had been deposited by Palmer, as Chamberlain, in the Broadway, Tradesmen's, Park and Tenth National Banks and in the Union Trust Company; that the deposit moneys have amounted to about one hundred millions of dollars deposited daily, and leaving large daily balances, varying from one hundred thousand to several millions of dollars; that nearly, or quite two-thirds of such deposits are kept in the Broadway National Bank, of which Francis A. Palmer (the Chamberlain) is President; about one-fifth in the Tenth National Bank, of which Walter B. Palmer, his nephew, (Deputy Chamberlain,) is President, and the balance in the Park National Bank and Union Trust Company up to about June 8, 1872, and since then in the Tradesmen's National Bank; that said banks had with said moneys made a profit considerably over four per cent.; that in the Broadway National Bank there is a deposit of $4,800,000 to the credit partly of the City and partly of the County, in the Tenth National Bank over $300,00, in the Tradesmen's National Bank over $600,000, and in the Union Trust Company $3,000; that by section 1, chapter 623 of the laws of 1866, the Chamberlain was required to give, by written notice to the Controller, the names of three banks in which the City moneys should be deposited, and from time to time to change the banks, such change or transfer being to equalize the amounts deposited in each; that by section 2 of said act the banks of deposit were to pay the office-rent of the Chamberlain, the salaries of his clerks and deputy, all of whom were, by the act, made appointees of the Chamberlain; that in 1866 the then Chamberlain designated the Broadway and Tenth National banks, and the Union Trust Company, all of whom have ever since been depository banks, except the Union Trust Company, which ceased to be so on June 8, 1872, at which time the Tradesmen's National Bank was substituted; and also the Park National Bank, which was designated in 1871, and continued so until June 8, 1872, a balance now remaining therein of about $5,000; that after the passage of the act of 1866 the then Chamberlain applied the interest to his own use, except paying the salaries; that the payment of salaries being inadequate to the bank profits, estimated at $500,000 per year, it was agreed on Nov. 9, 1867, by the then Chamberlain, that the banks should pay four per cent. interest on the daily balances to the credit of the City and County respectively, for the benefit of the tax-payers; that such agreement has never been abrogated, but up to Dec. 1, 1871, said banks paid such interest to the Chamberlain, who paid the salaries, redepositing the balance to the credit of the City and County; that such interest, during the period mentioned, amounted to over $500,000, and that since that time up to Jan. 1, 1873, the interest would amount to $200,000; that since F. A. Palmer has been Chamberlain, no interest on the deposits has been paid or credited to the City by the banks, but in lieu thereof the Chamberlain has paid the salaries, &c., appointing his nephew, W. B. Palmer, deputy, at a salary of $6,000 per year; that there is no rent chargeable for the office of the Chamberlain; that he has only four or five clerks at an aggregate salary of $20,000, including his deputy; that F. A. Palmer is a one-eighth stockholder in the Broadway Bank, and by neglecting to transfer the deposits, according to law, has made great personal profit, beside endangering the credit of the City from loss of interest to the extent of about $500,000; that before said Palmer was Chamberlain, and while President of the Broadway Bank, the Controller directed the depository banks to place the interest to the credit of the City, and not to pay it out to the Chamberlain except on warrants countersigned by the Controller; that said banks, by advice of Palmer, as Chamberlain, have refused to credit any interest on deposits to the City and County accounts, the Chamberlain claiming that they were not legally obliged to pay any interest whatever, except the salaries and office rent mentioned in the act of 1866, nor was said Palmer legally bound to account for any such interest, which claim the plaintiff denies in every respect; that by the charter of 1870 the right to appoint a Deputy Chamberlain is vested in the Controller, and that W. B. Palmer has not been so appointed, the Chamberlain's power to so appoint being taken away by that act; that the Chamberlain, as trustee for the City, has no legal, equitable, or moral right to make any profit, directly or indirectly, from moneys intrusted to his care; but that, as Chamberlain, he should see that the City received as large an interest as possible on the deposits. On the facts the plaintiff prayed that the banks be required to credit such interest accruing since Dec. 1, 1871, at the rate of four per cent., to the City and County, or that the Chamberlain, in the event of their refusal, should designate three other solvent banks as such depositors; that the banks named be enjoined and restrained from paying over any interest except on the checks or warrants countersigned by the Mayor and Controller; that the Chamberlain be enjoined and restrained from receiving, directly or indirectly, from the said banks or any other future depositories any interest of any kind; and that he be enjoined from paying any salary to Walter B. Palmer as Deputy Chamberlain.

On this complaint an injunction was granted by Judge Barrett, with an order to show cause before the Special Term of the Supreme Court, on Jan. 14, 1873, why the injunction should not be continued.

THE TWEED CASE.

Another Contest About Jurors—Michael Peppard Stricken off the Panel.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed yesterday before Judge Davis in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Messrs. Lyman Tremain and Wheeler H. Peckham conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. John Graham, David Dudley Field, Wm. Fullerton, John Burrill, and W. O. Bartlett the defense. Several jurors were excused for having formed opinions, and a few peremptory challenges were interposed.

Mr. S. C. Heine, restaurant-keeper, was found to be a competent juror, was accepted, and sworn in.

Mr. Peckham here drew the attention of the Court to the fact that a gentleman was impaneled on the jury who, he ascertained from two distinct sources, was unfit to discharge the duties with which he was intrusted. He asked the Court to grant him the privilege of exercising a peremptory challenge in this instance.

Mr. Graham insisted that the Court had no power to disturb the juror. If it could, it was only when he was found to be totally incompetent, and before it could entertain the application to its discretion on the latter ground, it must have for its basis either testimony actually taken in its presence, or else affidavits of the facts, set forth in the usual form. He cited numerous authorities to show that the Court had no power to grant the motion, and denied, as a matter of fact, that there was the least ground for the rumor which was circulated in regard to the juror.

Judge Davis said that the English rule on this question was well settled; that when once a juror was sworn, all power of challenge was entirely gone. That rule, however, led to the most absurd results, and was not followed by the Courts in this State. He instanced a case where a wrong was done by a Judge refusing to excuse a juror who was impaneled in a jury to try a near relative, and the course of justice was completely frustrated. It seemed to him that before the evidence was actually taken in the presence of the jury, as in this case, the Court had the discretion to allow the peremptory challenge; and, remembering the injustice that would be done if an improper person was allowed to remain on the jury, he should order that the gentleman be excused.

Mr. Peckham observed that of course his action was not to be supposed as impugning the character of the juror whom he should challenge peremptorily. He then directed that the third juror, Mr. Michael Peppard, be excused.

Mr. Graham took exception to the ruling of the Court and the discharge of the juror. It subsequently transpired that Mr. Peppard was excused because he was a friend of a Mr. Clifford, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Tweed. At the suggestion of Mr. Field, Mr. Tremain disclaimed any intention of imputing to Mr. Tweed or his counsel any purpose of tampering with the jury. The Court also said it did not understand anything of the kind was implied.

Henry M. Williams, claim agent, Fifth-avenue, and Solomon Marx, shoemaker, No. 182 Broadway, were found to be competent jurors, and they were accepted. This completed the jury, which is as follows: Lewis Arnheim, clothier, Third-avenue; Henry Warren, produce, No. 23 North Moore-street; John D. Hamlin, auctioneer, No. 120 West Thirty-third-street; John S. Rockwell, liquors, East Twenty-ninth-street; John Hasleton, pianos, No. 34 University-place; Thomas W. Roche, produce; Dennison R. Parker, No. 9 Hubert-street; Patrick J. Keady, No. 255 Henry-street; Richard Dawson, liquors, No. 615 Greenwich street; S. C. Heine, restaurant, No. 1,069 Sixth-avenue; Henry M. Williams, claim agent, No. 667 Fifth-avenue, and Solomon Marx, No. 182 Broadway.

The Court then adjourned to Monday morning.

The Removal of Snow and Ice from the Railroad Tracks.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a reply was received from Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, counsel to the Board, to the effect that the ordinances merely relate to the duty of owners and occupants of houses in cleaning the sidewalks in front of the buildings owned or occupied by them, from accumulations of snow and ice and sprinkling the pavements with ashes, &c., to prevent accidents.

The complaint in regard to the sprinkling of salt upon the railroad tracks, and the report thereon by the Committee on Laws and Ordinances of the Board of Health, and which was referred by the latter Board to the Mayor and Police Commissioners, was received by the Board of Police, yesterday, and by them referred to Superintendent Kelso, with directions to prevent any violations of the ordinances prohibiting the sprinkling of salt upon the railroad tracks, except upon the switches and turnouts, for which a permit must first be obtained from the Mayor.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, presented his report for the two weeks ending Jan. 4, during which time no streets were cleaned. During the week ending Dec. 28, 7,884 loads of ashes and garbage were removed from the City, at a cost of $5,148 05, and $6,043 56 was paid for removing snow from Broadway and other thoroughfares. During the week ending Jan. 4, 14,485 loads of ashes and garbage were removed, at a cost of $10,384 81, and $4,732 93 expended in removing ice and snow.

Board of Supervisors.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday. Supervisors Cooper, McCafferty, and Ottendorfer were appointed as a special committee to investigate the alleged fraud in the execution of the lease of Nilsson Hall to the City as an armory and drill-room.

The Mayor announced the following Standing Committees:

Armories and Drill-rooms—Supervisors Cooper, McCafferty, Billings, Ottendorfer, Van Schaick, Gilsey, and Recorder Hackett.

County Offices—Supervisors Van Schaick, Billings, Koch, Ottendorfer, and McCafferty.

Printing and Stationery—Supervisors Ottendorfer, Cooper, Falconer, Morris, and Flannigan.

Bridges—Supervisors Monheimer, Lysaght, Flannigan, Koch, and Kehr.

Criminal Courts and Police—Recorder Hackett, Supervisors Reilly, Koch, McCafferty, and Falconer.

Public Charities and Corrections—Supervisors Koch, Morris, Falconer, Lysaght, and Reilly.

Annual Taxes and Finance—Supervisors Vance, Gilsey, Kehr, Billings, and Reilly.

Fuel—Supervisors Falconer, Monheimer, Vance, Gilsey, and Lysaght.

Civil Courts—Supervisors Billings, Cooper, Morris, Flannigan, and Monheimer.

A resolution was offered to the effect that a committee of three be appointed by the Mayor, as President of the Board, to confer with the Controller for the purpose of procuring payment of the accrued interest on the public moneys deposited by the County Treasurer in the several banks designated by him, and that the Committee be directed to report what action, in their judgment, is necessary to carry into effect the suggestions of the Mayor in regard to the manner of keeping the public moneys and the selection of a proper custodian thereof.

It was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes and Finance.

Engineering a Coal Corner.

All kinds of reports prevail on the street in regard to a coal corner which is to be engineered by several railroad corporations. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company seem to be most prominently identified with the movement, and it is reported that they have bought thousands of acres of coal land in the Schuylkill region, and are striving to control the trade from that part of Pennsylvania. The agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Company in this City said yesterday that no combination has yet been formed, but that the officers of several companies have held a few meetings to adopt measures to obtain a better price than has been secured for the last few years. He thinks that an advance of fifty cents per ton will be considered a fair basis of settlement by the companies. No large advance in the prices of coal is looked for, as new collieries would immediately be started in hitherto unworked regions, should the rise be exorbitant. The higest figure quoted for coal, should the corner become a fixed fact, is $5 per ton.

Collision on the East River.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Williamsburg ferry-boat Montana was passing down the East River, she came in collision with the sloop Manhattan, when the bowsprit of the latter ran into the wheel-house of the steamer and disabled the wheel. The steamer Arizona, which followed the Montana, came to her consort's assistance and took off all the passengers, a few of the ladies being slightly alarmed. The Montana was then towed to her repair dock, and will be running again in a day or two.

The Shotwell Bond Robbery.

The case of Miss Charlotte Shotwell, the fair negotiante who charged Frank W. Brooks, a well-known lawyer, with being in possession of railroad bonds valued at $50,000, stolen from her by one George A. Everett, now under arrest in Chicago, was brought to a sudden conclusion before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Miss Shotwell did not appear, but Brooks was present with his counsel, ex-Judge Cardozo. Justice Dowling said he had not been advised by the District-Attorney regarding the case, and would adjourn it for two weeks. Prisoner's counsel wished an earlier day, saying that the complainant would not expose herself to cross-examination, and Judge Dowling stated that he would, after consultation, notify counsel if an earlier date was fixed upon.

Brooks states that the charge is without the slightest foundation in truth, and that he will be prepared, whenever the matter may be investigated, to demonstrate the fact.

THE CENTRE-STREET FIRE.

Conclusion of the Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

The inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the Centre-street fire was concluded before Coroner Herrman, at the City Hall, yesterday. Walter W. Adams, Deputy Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, testified that he attributed the quick fall of the building to the quantity of heavy machinery on the upper floors, and the sudden snapping of the iron columns by the water being poured on them by the firemen. Coroner Herrman called the attention of the jury to the peculiar conditions existing before the fire, the weighty materials on the upper floors, the ignorance of the employes as to the whereabouts of the fire-escapes—the proprietors not adopting any precautions, though notified of danger by the engineer, and the fact that the building was several times on fire, and that though it was seriously damaged in 1870, it was reconstructed on the old plan.

The jury, after an absence of an hour, brought in the following verdict:

From the evidence the jury find that Mary Jane Stewart died from suffocation and burns in the fire originating in the third floor of houses Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Centre-street, in the press-room of Dun, Barlow & Co.'s printing establishment, on the 2ith of December, 1872, and that the fire was caused by carelessly bringing light in contact with benzine, an article which Dun, Barlow & Co. have been in the habit of using for cleaning their press rollers. The jury severely censure said firm and their foreman, Joseph Payes, and the practice of intrusting such dangerous material to inexperienced persons. The jury condemn emphatically the continued use of such a dangerous material in any printing establishment, or any factory, where inflammable material is used—even with the best precautions—for the testimony clearly proves that the use of benzine for cleaning presses and rollers necessarily results in saturating the floor, so that the slightest spark coming in contact with the floor instantly ignites an unmanageable fire.

The jury also censure Messrs. Archer, Anderson & Co. for neglecting, during their entire occupancy of this building, to call the attention of their employes to the means of escape from the building by the fire-escapes, and for not having examined these escapes with the view of seeing that they were kept in proper order. The testimony shows that the few who had reached the lower balcony, by means of the fire-escape, would have perished but for the timely aid of the persons who came to their rescue from the roof of the adjoining building, the fact being shown that, from the lower balcony to the roof of the adjoining building, a distance of about thirteen feet, or one story, there was no fire-escape, the drop-ladder for this last story being so secured that it could not be brought into use.

The jury recommend that all employes should be informed by their employers of the location of the fire-escapes, their position, use, and manner of using them by proper printed notices being posted in all the work-rooms in all the buildings where so many persons are employed. Fire-plugs and hose should be attached at each floor to the water-pipes, and that their use be fully explained to the employes by proper notices to that effect. The jury commend to the Fire Commissioners particularly the services of John McGloin, who, by hanging to the lowest balcony of the fire-escape, was the means of saving several work girls. The jury suggest that all fire-escapes be frequently inspected by the proper authorities, so that they and all other appliances for saving human life be kept in good order. They also suggest that the floors of all rooms where printing is done or presses used, be covered with stone or iron, and that the ceilings of all factories should be of corrugated iron. They also suggest that all elevators be placed as far as possible from the staircases, as the evidence shows that the fire was intensified by the extreme draught caused by the proximity of the stairs to the elevator, and thus cut off the escape by the stairs. They would also suggest that in all factories staircases be made of iron, cased with corrugated iron. In conclusion they commend Coroner Herrman in his action in taking upon himself to exhume the bodies after the fire, and would recommend that sufficient authority be given to the Fire and Police Departments to proceed at once in such cases, and thus prevent the recurrence of the painful fact of seven human beings lying under the ruins of a burned building for a number of days.

Coroner Herrman then discharged the jury with his thanks.

THE BLOOD-WOODHULL CASE.

Examination Upon the Latest Charge Against Them.

The examination in the case of Col. James H. Blood, rearrested on Thursday, for sending an obscene publication through the mails, was continued yesterday before Commissioner Davenport, a large number of lawyers and friends of the prisoner being present. Mrs. Woodhull, who was arrested on the same warrant on Thursday night, was also present, with her sister, Mrs. Brooker, and others. Comstock, the complainant in the case, was the first witness for the prosecution. He testified that he sent a letter to Woodhull & Claflin on the 4th of January, under an assumed name, and was about to testify to its contents, when one of the prisoners' counsel objected, subject to which objection the testimony was received. An alleged answer to the letter was also received, subject to objection. The answer is addressed to Mr. Beardsley, and states the price of the suppressed paper at $10 per hundred, all other issues at $7 per hundred, and that twelve copies were mailed to his address, for money received. It purports to be signed by Woodhull & Claflin. Counsel rigidly cross-examined the witness, but Mr. Purdy, Assistant District-Attorney, objected to the first question, which was whether the witness had consulted with any one before beginning the prosecution, and Mr. Howe rejoined that he intended to show that the witness was utterly unworthy of belief, and that he would show the man's history and motives. Mr. Comstock's evidence was continued at some length, but nothing bearing on the complaint was elicited.

The prosecution here rested, and prisoners' counsel asked what proof there was of the prisoners having mailed and knowingly deposited obscene matter in the mails? It was mere speculation.

The Commissioner thought there was enough to put them on their defense, and subsequently refused to allow Mrs. Woodhull to testify in her own behalf, or to allow Col. Blood to testify for her.

When the question of bailing Mrs. Woodhull arose, a long argument took place on the amount. The prisoner made a speech, alluding to her many enemies and how she was to be hounded to death, said she was already under justification in $65,000, and $5,000 more would be excessive. She asked for simple justice, and that bail for a small amount would be sufficient in their case. Bail was finally fixed at $5,000, and the further hearing was then adjourned until today. The prisoners and their friends waited until dark in the Commissioner's office, to await the arrival of a bondsman for Mrs. Woodhull. Warden Tracey, of Ludlow-street Jail, was also in attendance, to arrest Mrs. Woodhull as soon as she should give bail, on an order of arrest from the Sheriff's office. It appears that Maginlay and Ruggles, her bondsmen on the civil suit brought by Challis in the Supreme Court, had failed to justify in open Court within the specified time, and the Court ordered her arrest. At 5 o'clock Mr. William H. King, of Sixth-avenue, became bondsman, and both Blood and Woodhull were released. The latter was immediately rearrested and taken to Ludlow-street Jail.

The Fire Department.

Yesterday President Hitchman, of the Fire Department, received from Wm. W. Henshaw, Secretary of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, a copy of the following resolution, recently passed by that body:

Resolved, That the members of this Board take pleasure in recognizing the energy, ability, and fidelity with which the New-York Fire Department have performed their important duties under the unusual difficulties which have impeded their action during the recent inclement weather and snow-incumbered streets, and they hereby express their high appreciation of the action of the Commissioners of the Department, and of its engineers, officers, and general force.

The Fire Commissioners met yesterday and dismissed from the Department Michael Geeron, assistant foreman, and John H. Van Tassel, a fireman, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13. They were charged with insubordination. The other members of the Company against whom similar charges had been preferred, and who were suspended during the investigation, were reinstated.

The chief of the Telegraph Bureau reported 154 street-boxes connected with head-quarters to be in working order. Strenuous efforts are being made to repair the damage caused by the late storm. Telegraphic communication with the engines and bell-towers has been made from day to day, and is now reported complete.

Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade.

At an adjourned meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, yesterday afternoon, the report of the Treasurer was received, which showed a deficit of $2,694 in the funds of the Board. The Treasurer was authorized to borrow $8,000 from the members to meet the deficiency. Subscription were made on the spot amounting to $5,000. Resolutions commendatory of the conduct of Dr. Vanderpoel as a Health Officer were adopted.

Another Large Failure in London.

The failure of another large London house was reported yesterday by cable; that of Anselmo, Vivante & Co., merchants. Their liabilities are estimated at $3,500,000. The rapidly succeeding failures of large London houses creates a growing feeling of concern in Wall-street, as it is certain that the influence will be felt here before long, unless change takes place for the better upon the other side.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873.

On motion of Mr. Wright, of Iowa, $1,000 was appropriated to pay the expenses of the Select Committee to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced, by request, a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of prohibitory legislation for the suppression of intemperance. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of Laws.

Mr. Ames, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to repeal certain provisions of the law relating to the organization of the army. The object of the bill, he said, was to open all branches of the army to all citizens alike, without regard to race or color. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE CASE OF MR. CALDWELL.

On the motion of Mr. Morton, of Indiana, the Committee on Privileges and Elections obtained leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate while investigating the charges against Senator Caldwell, of Kansas.

THE NATIONAL BANKING ACT.

The bill to amend the National Banking act, and to provide for a return to specie payment, was taken up, and Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, addressed the Senate at length in advocacy of it.

THE SUMNER RESOLUTIONS.

The Vice-President presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the passage of the bill which provides that the names of battles with fellow-citizens shall not be continued in the Army Register, or placed on the regimental colors of the United States, which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Finance, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Stewart, yesterday, providing for the appointment of Inspectors of Indian Affairs, which was debated and amended, and finally adopted. The amendment provides for the appointment by the President of a sufficient number of Inspectors, not exceeding five, to hold office for four years, unless removed by the President, and to receive $3,000 a year each and necessary traveling expenses. The Inspectors are to visit each Indian Superintendency and Agency as often as twice a year, and to investigate all matters pertaining to its business, and each Inspector shall have power to examine books and papers, to administer oaths, and examine all officers, employes, and such other persons as he thinks necessary. The Inspectors, or any of them, shall also have power to suspend any Superintendent or Agent, and to fill his place temporarily, subject to the approval of the President, and shall have power, by instituting judicial proceedings, to enforce the laws and to prevent violations of law in the administration of the affairs of the several Agencies and Superintendencies, so far as practicable. Each Agency is to be visited by different Inspectors alternately.

On motion of Mr. Thurman, the appropriation for the Yankton Sioux was reduced from $1,000,000 to $900,000.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate, at 5:20, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being private bill day, the proceedings in the House commenced by a call of the Committees for reports of a private character.

THE SECOND CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Select Committee No. 2 on the Credit Mobilier matter, that Committee was permitted to sit during the sessions of the House and to employ a clerk.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House at 1½ went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

An amendment to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Education was discussed at some length by Messrs. Cox of New-York, Shellabarger of Ohio, Beck of Kentucky, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Burchard and Farnsworth of Illinois, Bingham of Ohio, and others.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, denounced the principle of the Bureau as part of the scheme of centralization and consolidation by which already one-third of the States were controlled by Federal authority, and by which Senators and Representatives, so called, occupied their positions by Federal authority. It was part of the general scheme which looked to the absorption by the Government of the railroads and telegraphs and express lines of the country, and which would make the President of the United States as thorough an autocrat as the Emperor of Austria or the Czar of Russia. He argued that this was no time to engage in such vast enterprises, and that Congress ought rather to be endeavoring to reduce taxation, lighten the burdens, and enforce economy and honest administration. He showed that in the seven years from 1865 to 1872 the Government had collected from customs and internal revenue near $3,000,000,000, and had realized from the sale of stores $135,000,000. During the same period the Post-office Department had collected $125,000,000, and the Patent Office Department $4,500,000. The total amount received into the Treasury during that period he stated to be $3,402,536,452, out of which the debt had been reduced by the payment of $427,396,541, leaving the sum of $2,975,139,911 to be accounted for, being at the rate of $425,019,987 a year; and yet, he said, gentlemen talked about economy, reduction of expenditures, and honest administration.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Sargent of California, Kerr of Indiana, Stevenson of Ohio, Storm of Pennsylvania, Perce of Mississippi, Maynard of Tennessee, Hoar of Massachusetts, Hawley of Connecticut, and Garfield, of Ohio.

Finally the vote was taken, and the amendment was rejected by 74 to 78.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

After the usual struggle over the appropriations for the Agricultural Bureau, which resulted in the increase of the item for the purchase and distribution of seeds from $50,000 to $75,000, there was no question until the item was reached appropriating $400,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims.

Mr. Smith, of New-York, offered an amendment to that item, providing that no part of it shall be applied to judgments for the proceeds of captured or abandoned property seized before the 30th of June, 1865, and that no such judgment shall be paid except under special appropriation by Congress. Mr. Smith explained the object of and the reasons for his proposition. He had casually looked over the record of judgments of the Court of Claims, and his eye rested on one item of over $400,000 for one man in Georgia who had not only not been loyal to the Government, but had been one of a Commission to negotiate a loan of $15,000,000 for the Confederate Government. He also found on the docket of the Court a claim for $1,065,000, in the name of G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, a man who was celebrated, if not notorious, as the most daring and intrepid blockade-runner during the rebellion.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, explained that the notorious blockade-runner referred to was the son of this claimant, and had been killed in the last battle of the war.

Mr. Smith repeated that he had reliable information that the claimant had been a partner in that notorious blockade-running firm.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, suggested that the object sought by the amendment was provided for under an existing law.

Mr. Smith admitted that, but stated that, nevertheless, many of these judgments had been paid. He supposed there was a defect in the law.

Without disposing of the question the Committee rose, and the House, at 4¾, adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE......ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill to repeal the proviso in the first section of the act to provide for a commission to propose amendments to the Constitution. This proviso restrains the Commission from amending the sixth article to the Constitution relative to the Judiciary. This bill, by repealing the proviso, will allow the Commission to amend any part of the Constitution.

NEW-YORK HARBOR—CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

Mr. Benedict also introduced a bill to provide for the appointments of Captains of the Port of New-York, and to define and regulate their powers, duties, and compensation. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of an officer to be called Captain of the Port of New-York, and eleven officers, to be called Harbor-Masters; the term of office to be two years, and during the term of office the officers are to reside either in the County of New-York, Kings, or Richmond. The Captain or Masters shall be or shall have been ship-masters, and at the time of the appointment shall hold a certificate of good standing in the Ship-masters' Association of the Port of New-York. These officers shall not be interested in any vessel. The Captain of the port shall give bonds in the sum of $10,000, with two securities, and the Harbor-Masters each a like bond in the sum of $5,000. The Captain of the port shall divide the port into eleven districts and assign one to each Harbor-Master, and designate the head-quarters of each. The Captain shall collect all fees for the service of masters, and on the first Monday in each month make up and verify under oath a statement and account of all moneys which have become due for fees, and which have been collected, and of such as remain uncollected. Out of the sum verified he shall first pay his office expenses, not to exceed $150 per month, and his fees for collecting the same. He shall then divide the remainder share by share alike between himself and the Harbor-masters. The bill contains details as to fees, boundaries of districts, and other features.

THE CASE OF JUDGE CURTIS.

The Senate, after adopting a resolution to adjourn over from today till Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, took up the case against Judge Curtis, of the New-York Marine Court.

At the conclusion of Mr. Olney's argument on behalf of the prosecution, Judge Cochrane, of counsel for the defense, proceeded to sum up, and spoke at length, to the effect that there was not an iota of evidence showing that Judge Curtis was guilty of anything corrupt, or of maladministration in office.

After Judge Cochrane had concluded, Senator Benedict moved to postpone any further consideration of the case, which was lost—18 to 14.

Hon. Henry Smith, of counsel for the defense, then proceeded with his argument, claiming that the defendant instead of being the corrupt Judge he is charged with being, was the champion of purity on the bench of his Court, and on this account had encountered the enmity of his associates. He then proceeded to review the testimony to show that it was clearly proven that so far as the partnership was concerned, the moment he learned of the passage of the law prohibiting Judges from practicing in their Courts, he retired from that partnership, thus showing that he was quick to obey the law. Counsel also passed in review the other charges, with a view to showing that the defendant was guiltless.

On the conclusion of his address the Senate took a recess until 4 P. M.

The Senate reassembled at 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. Townsend spoke two hours and a half in justification of the charges made against Judge Curtis.

The Senate adjourned till Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Two Miserly Brothers Frozen to Death.

A telegram from Jacksonville, Ill., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives the following under date of Jan. 3:

"William and David Clarkson, brothers, both butchers, aged respectively sixty-nine and seventy-one years, were found dead in their beds at their house, five miles south-west of Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., a few mornings since. They lived by themselves. When found one lay in bed upstairs, and the other in a bed down-stairs. There were no marks about their persons indicating violence. Their pocket-books, which contained some $40 each in greenbacks, are undisturbed. A Coroner's Jury was impaneled, and rendered a verdict that they came to their death by freezing. Four to five cords of wood laid outside their door, and a considerable quantity inside the house. There was a stove in the house, upon which sat a wooden bucket, indicating that there was no fire in the stove when the men went to bed to take their last sleep. They were known to be extremely miserly, and if the Coroner's verdict be correct, it would seem that notwithstanding they were rich, being worth near $20,000, had money in their pockets, and an abundant supply of fuel at hand, they froze to death because they were too stingy to burn their wood. Their deaths were certainly most extraordinary."

THE PHELPS-DODGE CASE.

The Facts Relating to the Suit Commenced by the Government.

The facts relating to the suit of the United States Government against Phelps, Dodge & Co. are as follows:

On the 3d inst. United States District-Attorney Bliss, from information said to have been received through Mr. Jayne, of the Custom-house, and a former clerk of Phelps, Dodge & Co., a Frenchman, who had made what purported to be copies of the firm's papers, commenced a suit against the firm, *pro forma*. He therefore sent what is known as a *præcipe* to Mr. Betts, Clerk of the United States Court, ordering the issue of process against Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Chas. C. Dodge, D. Willis James, Anson Phelps Stokes, James Stokes, and Thos. Stokes, the members of the firm, on a "debt for value of goods forfeited under section 1, act of March 3, 1863," for the amount of $1,000,000.

The following order was then issued, and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Crowley, who served it on the firm in the usual manner:

[Capias.]

The President of the United States of America to the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, Greeting:

You are commanded to take William E. Dodge, William E. Dodge, Jr., Charles C. Dodge, D. Willis James, Anson Phelps Stokes, James Stokes, and Thomas Stokes, defendants, if they shall be found in your district, and them safely to keep, so that you may have their bodies before the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit, to be held at the City of New-York, in the said district, before the Judge of the same Court, on the 3d day of January, 1873, to answer unto the United States of America in a plea of trespass; and, also, to a certain bill of the United States of America against the said defendants for one million dollars ($1,000,000) of debt for the value of certain goods, wares, and merchandise, forfeited for violation of section 1 of the act of Congress approved the 9th day of March, 1863, entitled "An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, to provide for the more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States, and for other purposes," according to the custom of the said District Court then and there to be exhibited, and have you also then and there this writ.

Witness, Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court of the United States of America, at the City of New-York, in the said Southern District of New-York, on the 3d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

[L. S.]

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

GEORGE BLISS, JR., United States Attorney.

It will be seen that the suit is only for a million, and not for nearly two million, as was at first reported, and that suit has actually been begun, notwithstanding the denial of District-Attorney Bliss, when asked for information respecting it, on Wednesday last. After the Deputy Marshal had served the *capias* on one of the members of the firm, their attorneys immediately came to the District-Attorney's office and made the following indorsement on the paper, in compliance with the usual practice in such cases:

INDORSEMENT.—We hereby appear for the several defendants within named, and request that our appearance be entered accordingly.—New-York, Jan. 3, 1873.

WAKEMAN & LATTING,
Attorneys for the within-named defendants.

No further steps have been since taken in the Court.

TREASURY CIRCULARS.

New Rule for Weighing Railroad Iron—Valuation of Merchandise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following circulars were issued from the Treasury Department today:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1873.

To Collectors of Customs and Others:

It having been shown by experience that the rule adopted by the Department on the 7th of June, 1869, (Synopsis of Decisions for 1869, No. 401,) for ascertaining the weight of railroad iron for assessment of duty, does not produce accurate results, owing to a lack of uniformity in the weight of the bars, a modification of the same is deemed necessary. The said rule decides the weighing of sufficient numbers of bars from each invoice of imported railroad iron when entered to ascertain the average weight thereof, the counting of the whole number of bars, and the return of the weight so ascertained by the Customs' weigher, in the same manner as in the case of other weighable merchandise; also, that railroad iron, withdrawn for export, should be deemed weighable merchandise; that the weight should be ascertained in the same manner, and the fee of three cents per 100 pounds, provided by law, be collected from the owner. The said rule is hereby modified as follows: The weight of each invoice of railroad iron or steel rails hereafter imported, will be tested in the manner prescribed in said rule of June 7, 1869, but if the weight, as shown by the return of the weigher, does not vary more than one-half of one per cent. from that stated in the invoice entry, it will be liquidated at the invoice weight. In case a greater variation from the invoice weight is shown, the whole quantity embraced therein will be weighed. Whenever the entire quantity of railroad iron or steel rails embraced in an invoice, is withdrawn. For export no reweighing need be had, but in case of the withdrawal of less than the entire quantity, the whole amount so withdrawn will be weighed. You will be governed accordingly. (Signed) GEO. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1873.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.—The following instructions are hereby issued for the guidance of officers of the Customs at the various ports of the United States:

Whenever any goods, wares, or merchandise shall be imported into the United States by the manufacturer or producer thereof, or which shall be by him consigned to an agent for sale, or when the appraisers shall be of opinion that the invoice of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported does not correspond with the market value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, in the principal markets of the country of exportation, although such invoice may state the true cost of such goods, wares, and merchandise, it shall be the duty of the Collector to cause to be ascertained the actual market value of such goods, wares, or merchandise, at the principal market of the country at the time of shipment, and assess the duties accordingly. But, in cases where such goods, wares, or merchandise have no actual market value in such principal markets, the dutiable value shall be fixed by reference to the cost thereof to the producer or manufacturer, or by reference to the cost to other parties in such principal markets of goods, wares, and merchandise most similar thereto. And there shall be added to the value so ascertained the usual amount for profit, and also for the costs and charges mentioned in the ninth section of the act of July 28, 1866, said dutiable value to be ascertained by the proper officers of the Customs.

(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Man Celebrates His Release from Prison—A Woman Fatally Burned.

Hugh Barr, occupying a basement at No. 48 Front-street, Brooklyn, who had been in prison since 25th November last, for an assault committed upon Margaret Bradley, was released yesterday. He took home a half gallon of whisky, and his wife, acting under his instructions, invited several neighbors to partake of his hospitality. The party consisted of Barr and wife, Alice Barker, Susan McFadden, and Bridget Hussey. They became quite drunk, and subsequently a general row ensued. Barr declared he would make the place too hot for his guests, and, seizing a lamp full of kerosene-oil, poured its contents over the red-hot stove. A portion of the fluid was dashed over Alice Barker, and the room was instantly filled with flames that communicated with the dress of the woman Barker. Barr had told them at first that they must get out as best they could, or take the consequences. Alice's screams brought assistance, but too late to save her from injuries of a most horrible character. Her clothing was burned from her body, which was blackened and blistered. Her hair was entirely burned off, her hands and legs were almost a crisp, and her face was unrecognizable. On the arrival of the police a shocking scene was presented. The oil had burned itself out without setting fire to the building, but the unfortunate woman was lying on the floor, having the appearance, at first sight, of a mere cinder. When it was found that she was still alive, she was wrapped in a blanket and taken to the City Hospital. The physicians there pronounce her injuries inevitably fatal, and say she can survive out a short time. Barr was arrested and locked up to await the result, and his wife, Rose, and the other two women are detained as witnesses.

Newspaper Improvements.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* appeared on Monday in an entirely new typographical outfit, and says that the opening year finds it more prosperous than ever. The *Courier* did good service during the Presidential campaign, and its prosperity is merited.

The Harlem *Local* has been greatly enlarged. The Newburg *Journal* has also been enlarged, and appears in new type.

The Missouri *Democrat* has changed its name, so far as its daily issue is concerned. It now appears as the St. Louis *Democrat*, but is still a thorough-going Republican paper, a fact which is not true of its neighbor, the St. Louis *Republican*, that being a Democratic paper, if its position can be defined.

The Springfield (Ill.) *State Journal* has put on a new heading, and obtained for itself much new type. It is a trustworthy paper, of much value to those interested in the politics of Illinois.

The Boston *Globe* has just completed the first year of its publication. It is a finely-printed sheet, very attractive to the eye, and speaks encouragingly of its prospects.

A HAUNTED SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The Pale Boy with a Beautiful Face and Mild Blue Eyes—A Singular Story From Newburyport.

From the Merrimack Valley Visitor.

In Newburyport we have a school-house that the School Committee have been forced to advertise as closed to visitors, because curious crowds waited within and without, to see the mysterious form of a ghost boy, who has been trotting around there for more than a year, seen frequently by the teacher—who is not a Spiritualist—and by most of the whole fifty pupils, who are too young (primary scholars) to mystify and deceive the people.

The school-house is a one-story building, that would be the last place in town for a spirit from any happy abode to wish to renew its childhood in. There is an entry to the building, where is a flight of stairs to the attic, and a window looking into the school-room. The teacher's desk brought her back to that window, where the pupils told her a strange boy was playing his tricks, sometimes putting his head up to the glass and other times looking in. They described him, and when seen he has always been the same in dress and appearance. To verify statements, she changed her seat to face the window, and by and by the face appeared—Jack Frost upon the window-pane. Not doubting but it was really a boy, she took her "ruler," the emblem of her authority, and made for the entry, and there she found him standing quietly in the corner—one of the prettiest faces she had ever seen, with a sweet smile on his beautiful lips, and needing a kiss more than a blow. His body, dressed in neat white clothes, bore the appearance of one just past his first decade of years. His hair was almost white—a little tow-head; his face was pale as death, and his eyes a sweet blue. His face was older than his years, and he had the appearance of wisdom beyond his age. She advanced to him, and then he dodged to the attic stairs. She followed—is now near enough to take hold of him—reached for him, but he is not there. He seemed to sink through the stairs, and where she would grasp his person her hand struck the floor. He was gone.

Now we have a veritable ghost—what is to be done? The police thought they could capture him. They arrested a lad as the author of all this commotion—the town through; and he had his choice to confess or take his chance for the reform school. It was not only the old witchcraft, but the old test. "Throw her into the river," said they of olden times, "and we shall find out whether or not she be a witch. If she is innocent, she will drown; if she swims, we'll hang her." The boy partially confessed; but he was not punished, because his teacher and all the pupils and his parents knew that he was not the strange boy that looked in at the window; and the face continued to reappear when he was away.

Next a carpenter was sent to nail up the passage to the attic, but "if love laughs at locks" much more do ghosts. The little tow-head even made more noise than before. He turned the attic into a carpenter's shop, where he, too, sawed and pounded and nailed; and, as if to demonstrate the futility of human force to shut him out, he put his head down through the ventilator and took a survey of the school. Some of the children have been frightened, and one day one of them fainted; but few of them are excited about it. The teacher has spoken to him, and he only laughed from his happy face. The children looked at him, whom not one of them ever saw before, and he returns their glances with love in his soft, mild eyes; but as yet he has not told us who he is, whence he came, or what his mission. This comes nearest to a real ghost—a daylight ghost—of anything we have had in this city for years.

A Virginia Mother Shoots a Young Man About to Elope with Her Daughter.

From the Christiansburg (Va.) Messenger, Jan. 3.

A young man, whose name we could not learn, wooed and won the affections of a Miss Price, daughter of Mr. Chapman Price, formerly of this county, but now a resident of Craig. The parents of the young lady bitterly opposed her marrying the youth in question, because of his dissipated habits. But opposition only added fuel to the flame, and confirmed the maiden in her determination to cling to her lover through thick and thin. Last week, learning that Mr. Price would be from home, he procured a buggy and went to his residence to elope with his daughter to West Virginia, to be married. His affianced was ready and willing to go with him, but the mother set her foot firmly down, and vowed that he should not take the girl from the house, at the same time pointing to the gun and telling him that if he attempted to carry her off she would shoot him. Treating these as the idle threats of a woman, the lovers continued their preparations for departure. All things being ready, they proceeded to the buggy, the young lady was handed in, the youth had taken his seat by her side and was in the act of driving off, when Mrs. Price cut short the whole proceeding by shooting the youth with the gun above mentioned. The physician who dressed his wound pronounces his recovery extremely doubtful, if not impossible.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—Involuntary Cases.—3694, Saxton vs. Wetherell; 3695, The Chrome Steel Company vs. Gaynor et al.; 3698, McCaffrey et al. vs. Gay; 3701, Cochran vs. Courtney; 3734, Webb et al. vs. Page; 3742, Pyle vs. Morgan et al.; 3753, The Wheaton Quarry Company vs. Jones; 3767, Loomis vs. Groody et al.; 3788, Fleischhaner vs. Reed; 3789, Ahrens et al. vs. Ufner; 3800, Goode vs. Smith; 3806, Hinchman et al. vs. Gruber; 3807, Komer vs. Steinberg et al.; 3808, Gruhn et al. vs. Green; 3809, Tolley et al. vs. Haas et al.; 3810, Warren et al. vs. Minzeheimer; 3812, Vaux vs. Henderson et al.; 3813, Dowling et al. vs. Patterson; 3802, Warren et al. vs. Hamburg. Argument Calendar.—3780, Bonnell vs. The Montauk Iron and Steel Company; 365, Kindberg vs. The Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society of the United States.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The following is the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Saturday, Jan. 11: Nos. 5½, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16½, 17, 22, 23, 30, 31, 36, 37, 40, 41. The Court now being full, there will be no further reservation.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 10.

By Judge Barrett.

Nostrand *vs.* Nostrand; motion granted.

Enos *vs.* Kendall; let an attachment issue bailable in $200.

In the matter of the estate of Moses Aaron, deceased; the order is not in accordance with my opinion as to security.

Maria Sinclair *vs.* Duncan Sinclair; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Union Dime Savings Bank *vs.* Stevenson et al.; motion granted.

Frank A. Spencer *vs.* Mary F. Spencer; report now confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

The People ex rel. James B. Brady *vs.* A. H. Green; same order as in Ryan *vs.* Green.

The People ex rel. Ryan *vs.* A. H. Green; the proposed order is not in proper form. It should simply direct an attachment to bring the defendant before the Court to answer for his contempt. Let the attachment be bailable in $250.

The People ex rel. Cart *vs.* A. H. Green; same decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Sonwagschild *vs.* Banlard; motion granted.

Philipps *vs.* Wicks; order denying motion.

Gilowski *vs.* Smith; motion for judgment granted.

Coffin *vs.* Coffin; memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 10.

By Judge Loew.

Newell *vs.* Burtis; motion to set aside judgment and execution granted, without costs to either party.

Bell *vs.* O'Neil; motion to set aside execution granted, with costs.

Pitney *vs.* Sibley; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, without costs.

Wright *vs.* Connery; motion granted.

McCarthy *vs.* Johnson; motion granted and reference ordered.

Cullen *vs.* Malone; motion denied, with leave to defendant to serve answer, with $10 costs to abide event.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady for spot, easier for future; No. 1 Spring scarce, and nominally $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 21½, spot; $1 22½, February; No. 3 do., $1 06½@$1 08, according to location; Rejected, 92½c.@95c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30½c.@30¾c., spot; 30½c.@30¾c., February; Rejected, 28c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 25c.@25¼c.; Rejected, 21½c.@22c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 57c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 66c.@67c. Provisions active and higher. Pork advanced 20c.@25c.; sales at $11 90@$11 95, cash; $12 25, March. Lard active and higher at $7 30@$7 35, spot; $7 50@$7 55, March. Green Hams—Demand good at full prices; sales of 15-℔. averages at 8c.; 20-℔. averages, 8c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Long Clear and Short Rib Middles, 5¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 6⅛c., loose; ¼c. higher packed. Bacon nominal; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c., packed. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $4 50@$4 60 for Mixed to Fancy. Whisky firm at 88½c.@89c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Flour steady. Wheat—Demand light and holders firm, only sample lots selling. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 31c., on east-side track; 32c.@32½c., in elevator, at the east side; 37c.@38c. in St. Louis elevator. Oats firmer and higher; No. 2 at 27½c.@28c., in warehouse. Barley quiet; Fancy Wisconsin, $1 10. Rye steady; No. 2 at 73c.@74c. Whisky lower; sales at 90c. Pork firmer and higher; $12, spot; $12 25, February. Dry-salted Meats active and strong; some sales higher; loose Clear Rib, 5¾c., spot; do., at Quincy, 6c., buyer February; Clear Sides, 6c., spot and February; packed lots, spot, Shoulders, 4c.@4¼c.; Clear Rib, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6½c.; order lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon in improved demand; Clear Rib, 7¼c.@7½c., cash; considerable sales for March and May, on private terms. Lard in good demand; Steam, 7c.; Kettle, 7¼c. Live Hogs firm at $3 40@$4, mostly at $3 70@$3 80. Cattle in improved demand; Medium to Prime, $3 25@$5 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Imports—4,200 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,200 bushels Corn, 24,500 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Rail Shipments from Elevators—3,200 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 24,500 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat quiet; sales, 10,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible]; Chicago No. 2 Spring held at $1 42@$1 45; White Michigan, $1 80@$2; Canada Winter, $1 80@$1 95; Red Winter, $1 75@$1 80. Corn firm; sales, 2,200 bushels at 48c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo at 42c. Barley steady; Canada, 90c.@95c.; Western No. 2, 85c.@90c.; Two-rowed State, on track, at 77c. Rye held at 90c. Barley-malt—Western, $1 [illegible] 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. The balance of the market is unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—Flour in good demand, steady, and unchanged in price. Wheat firm at $1 65@$1 75 for choice Red and White on arrival. Corn firm; sales 3,500 bushels Shelled at 42c.@43½c. Oats steady; Sacked, 39c. for car lots; in bulk, 33c. offered. Rye firm at 80c. Live Hogs in good demand and steady; extreme range, $3 85@$4 10, packers paying only $3 90@$4; receipts, 3,000 head. Provisions in fair demand. Pork firm at $12 50. Bulk Meats firm; 15 to 20 days in salt Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. loose; ⅜c. higher packed. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.; plain, 12¼c.; Sugar-cured canvassed, 13½c. Lard, 7⅛c.@8¼c. for tierce; 7¾c. for steam. Whisky firm at 90c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—Flour firm. Wheat firm. Other Grains unchanged and steady. Butter in good demand. Provisions firm, with an advancing tendency. Pork firm at $12 50@$12 75. Lard firmer and higher; Steam, $7 15@$7 25; Kettle, $7 [illegible] ⅌ cwt. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6½c., 20 to 25 days in salt. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 4½c.@5c.; Sides unchanged. Green Meats firmer and higher; Shoulders, 3½c.; held at 3¾c.; Clear Rib, 5¼c.@5½c.; Hams, 8¼c.@9c. for medium to light. Live Hogs active at $4 [illegible]@$4 [illegible]; receipts, 12,000 head. Whisky firm at 89c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Clover-seed in fair demand at $9 25@$9 50; Timothy held at $3 75; Flaxseed, $2 05. Flour unchanged; superfine, $4 [illegible]; Extras, $6@$6 50; Minnesota Extra Family, $8 [illegible] $8 75; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do., $9 [illegible] $9 50; Fancy Kentucky, $11. Wheat dull; Red, $1 [illegible]; Amber, $2 05; White, $2 07. Rye steady at 90c. Corn steady; Yellow, 65c.; New do., 60c. Oats in moderate demand; Old White, 52c.; New do., [illegible]; Mixed, 46c.@50c. Groceries—Nothing doing. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 11¼c.@12c.; Refined, 20c. Whisky in improved demand at 92c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Flour steady; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter, and $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70. Corn dull; sales of 2 cars at 60c. Oats dull; sales of 1 car State at 48c. Barley held at $1 04@$1 06 for Bay Quinte. Corn-meal sold at $1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged at $21 for Shorts, $22 for Shipstuffs, and $23 for Middlings, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Cotton active; Good Ordinary, 17⅝c.; Low Middling, 18⅝c.; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 10,609 bales; gross, 11,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1,420 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; last evening, 3,090 bales; stock, 174,009 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 49,016 bales; gross, 55,777 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 32,080 bales; to the Continent, 7,077 bales; coastwise, 6,222 bales; sales, 28,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.—Cotton dull; Ordinary, 17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 18⅜c.; Low Middling, 19c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 3,[illegible] bales; exports to the Continent, 4,400 bales; coastwise, 1,[illegible] bales; sales, 1,580 bales; stock, 74,639 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,029 bales; exports to Great Britain, 13,[illegible] bales; to the Continent, 12,538 bales; coastwise, 7,130 bales; sales, 11,123 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; net receipts, 3,085 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 985 bales; coastwise, 226 bales; sales, 700 bales; last evening, 700 bales; stock, 80,[illegible] bales. Weekly net receipts, 12,579 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 955 bales; to the Continent, 1,[illegible] bales; coastwise, 734 bales; sales, 4,750 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 4,760 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,960 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 41,701 bales. Weekly net receipts, 15,768 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,[illegible]; to the Continent, 360 bales; coastwise, 3,676 bales; sales, 7,500 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—Flour firm and steady at unchanged prices. Wheat nominally lower; No. 1 Red Winter offered at $1 77; No. 2 do., $1 65, without buyers. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. for Mixed. Oats steady at 37c. for No. 1; 35c. for No. 2. Petroleum unsettled and weak at 21c.@21½c., cash, in car-lots, for standard White.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 29½; No. 2 at $1 21¼c. Oats firm and scarce; No. 2 at 28½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 33½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 at 67c. Barley firm; No. 2 Fall, 72½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—None.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1,804 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, [illegible] bales. Weekly net receipts, 12,[illegible] bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,310 bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 5,874 bales; sales, 4,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 95 bales; exports, coastwise, 771 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2,[illegible] bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 711 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,187 bales; sales, 60 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 10.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm; Mixed, [illegible]. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c. Lard quiet and weak at 8¼c.@8½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873.

Trade in horned Cattle, on both yesterday and today, has been fair, the run of Beeves has been light, and nearly all of the lots on hand have been sold. At Weehawken Yards the quality was generally fair to good. At Communipaw Yards quality ranged from common to good; at both yards prices ranged at 11c.@14c. ⅌ ℔.; weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt., on 55 ℔. to 57 ℔. to the cwt., net. Sales in Sheep were [illegible], but small quality rather coarse; prices from 5¼c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔. Veals in demand at our last quotations. Trade in Hogs still fair; live Hogs from 4¼c.@4⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; City Dressed from 5¼c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; quality coarse. Choice Pigs, from New-Jersey, sold from 7c.@8c. ⅌ ℔., only a very few on sale. Western Dressed, fair quality, prices from 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

Meyers & Samuels sold for N. Morris 188 nice Illinois Steers from [illegible]@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Today & Sons sold for N. Morris 63 fair Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 135 Illinois Steers, from coarse to good, from 11¾c.@14c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt.; for J. Voetter, 35 fair Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt., scant; 31 nice Ohio Steers for T. Holmes from 12c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 50 Steers, mixed Texans and Natives from Colorado, rough but fat, from 11¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant. W. G. Gillett sold for self 97 Ohio Steers, from rough to good, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 120 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., strong. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. M. Landerback sold for N. Morris 95 rough Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ to 7 cwt. Uley & Goff sold for selves 119 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; for A. B. Bowling, 115 Kentucky Steers, from coarse to good, from 11¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 7¼ to 7¾ cwt. T. Carey sold for [illegible] Sweeney, 166 fair Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@[illegible] ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ to 7 cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market—Kase & Hoover sold 300 Illinois Sheep, average weight 72 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 192 Illinois Sheep, average weight ⅌ head, 82½ ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔. J. N. Pidcock sold 91 Ohio Sheep, average weight 84 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,378 head of horned Cattle, 2,147 Sheep, 2,724 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards, 30 cars horned Cattle, with 18 cars of same due.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—The Cattle receipts today were 578 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 4,063 head, or 239 cars, against [illegible] cars for same time last week. Nearly all were [illegible]. There were not sufficient sales to make a quotable market. The yards are cleared of stock, and it is thought the light receipts of this week and the extreme cold weather will [illegible] the market next week. The only sales were [illegible] head of Indiana Stockers, averaging [illegible] ℔s., at $4 25; 17 head Indiana Steers, averaging [illegible] ℔s., at $5 35; 17 head Indiana Mixed, averaging [illegible] ℔s., at $4; 19 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,130 ℔s., at $[illegible]; 22 Ohio Stockers, averaging 975 ℔s., at $5. The Sheep and Lambs receipts today amounted to 1,000 head, making a total supply for the week thus far [illegible] head, against 7,400 head for the same time last week. The market was firm. Canada Sheep and Lambs, $6@$7; Western Sheep, [illegible], according to weight and quality. Sales, 185 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 83 ℔s., at $5; 76 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, averaging 124 ℔s., at $6 87½; [illegible] head Michigan Sheep, averaging 78 ℔s., at $4 [illegible]. The Hog receipts today were 5,500 head, making a total supply for the week thus far of 19,400 head, against 19,900 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active today at $4 50 for desirable light-weight Hogs; $4 25@$4 40 for heavy Hogs. Sales this morning, 2,000 head of Ohio Hogs, ranging from 130 to 350 ℔s., at $4 25@$4 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 10—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 90⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 50.

2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by 2 ⅌ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 49¾.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10—P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,333,000f. during the past week.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 53f. 82c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.@10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.@10¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The total sales since Dec. 31 have been 100,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and 19,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 446,000 bales, including 91,000 bales American. The receipts since last report have been 120,000 bales, of which 71,000 bales were American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 347,000 bales, including 196,000 bales American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January, at 9⅞d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Wheat, 12s. 6d.@12s. 7d. ⅌ cental for average California White, and 12s.@12s. 2d. for Club do.; Corn, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ⅌ quarter; Flour, 28s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 38s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 55,000 quarters, including 45,000 [illegible] American. Provisions—Bacon, 34s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut; Cheese, 65s. ⅌ cwt. for [illegible] grades of American fine; Lard, 37s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 7,500 quarters, all of which were American. Produce—Petroleum, 14d.@15d. ⅌ gallon for spirits, and 21d. for Refined.

Evening.—Bacon, 35s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Spirits Turpentine, 44s. 6d.@45s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 10—2 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, [illegible]@20¼d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	West. Union....c.	81⅝	400	N. Y. C. & Hud...	101⅞
200	do.	81¾	200	do....c.	101⅞
[illegible]	do.	82	200	Union Pacific	37⅛
1100	do.	81¾	100	do....c.	37⅛
200	do.	81¾	100	do....b3.	37¼
100	do....b10.	81¾	100	do.	37⅛
100	Pacific Mail	70⅛	100	do.	37
100	do.	70¾	100	do....c.	36⅞
100	do.	70½	100	do....c.	36⅞
100	do.	70⅝	200	do....c.	36⅞
200	do.	70¼	200	Lake Shore....c.	96⅞
300	do....c.	70⅛	200	U. S. Ex....c.	80
1000	do.	71	800	Ohio & Miss....c.	46⅜
100	do....b3.	71	100	do.	46⅜
600	Erie Railroad	61⅞	1000	do....s3.	46⅜
100	do.	61⅞	200	do.	46⅜
100	do....b3.	61¾	500	do....b3.	46⅜
100	do.	61¾	100	do.	46⅜
100	do....s3.	61¾	200	do....b4.	47
100	do.	61½	100	do.	46⅞
100	C., C. & I. C.	38⅝	100	B., H. & Erie	8⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3.	115⅜	$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, c.	115⅜	20,000	do.	114⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	115			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, old, c.	80½	1100	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	101⅞
2,000	do.	80½	300	do.	101⅞
20,000	Vir. 6s, con.	52½	300	do....b3.	102
2,000	N. C. 6s, old	[illegible]	100	do.	101⅞
1,000	Alabama 8s	[illegible]	1300	do.	101⅞
1,000	N. Y. 7s, B. L.	105	300	do.	101⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	200	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	87
1,000	Erie 2d	[illegible]	100	do.	87⅛
5,000	C. & T. S. F.	[illegible]	300	Erie Railroad b.c.	61⅞
1,000	Cen. P. G'd bds.	99⅝	200	do....s3.	61⅝
2,000	C. P. S. Aid bds.	110⅛	100	do.	61½
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	[illegible]	100	do.	61⅜
2,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do....b3.	61⅝
2,000	L. S. con. coup.	[illegible]	100	do....s3.	61
1,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	78	600	do.	61
1,000	do.	77⅞	400	do.	61
1,000	Un. Pac. In. Inc.	85	100	do.	61⅜
1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	do.	61¾
[illegible]	do.	88	1300	do....s3.	61⅜
1,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88	96½	300	do.	61
1,000	C. & F. M. [illegible]	[illegible]	300	do.	61
1,000	Mor. & Ess. 2d	[illegible]	300	do.	61⅜
1,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	[illegible]	1000	do.	61
1,000	O. & M. con.	[illegible]	400	L. S. & M. So. b.c.c.	96⅛
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	96	600	do....c.	97⅛
[illegible]	P. [illegible] G'd by St. of Mo.	96⅛	200	do.	96⅞
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d. Pf.	[illegible]	600	do.	96⅞
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	[illegible]	100	do....ex. div.	92⅝
7,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	92½
[illegible]	B., H. & E. 1st	44⅛	50	Union Pacific	37⅛
[illegible]	do.	44⅛	100	do....bet. call	36⅞
[illegible]	do....b3.	44⅛	100	do....s3.	35¾
2,000	do....b60.	45	200	do.	36
[illegible]	B. H. & E. G'd.	[illegible]	100	do.	36⅜
4,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st	88⅛	200	do.	36⅞
1,000	North Mo. 1st	90	200	do.	37
20,000	L. & N. con. '98	93	300	do.	37⅛
[illegible]	B'k of N. Y.	128	400	do.	37⅛
[illegible]	Cent'l Bank	[illegible]	400	do.	36⅞
[illegible]	B'k of Comm'th	[illegible]	100	do.	36⅞
[illegible]	Union Bank	134	300	do.	36⅞
5	Con. Nat. Bank	114⅛	100	do.	36⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	do.	36⅛
[illegible]	C., C. & C. [illegible]	[illegible]	200	do.	35⅞
[illegible]	do.	46	40	N. J. Central	100⅛
[illegible]	Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]	100	do....bet. call	100
[illegible]	Mar. L. & M. bds.	[illegible]	100	do.	101⅛
[illegible]	W. Un. Tel.	81⅞	100	M. & St. P. b.c. b3.	53⅛
[illegible]	do.	81⅝	200	Ala. & Sus.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	81⅝	200	St. L. K. C. & N. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do....c.	81⅛	100	T. W. & West b.c.	73
[illegible]	do.	81⅝	100	do.	73
1100	do.	81⅝	100	do....c.	72⅞
[illegible]	do.	81⅝	300	do.	73
200	P. M. S. S. Co. b3.	71	200	do.	73⅛
[illegible]	do....bet. call	71	100	do.	72⅞
[illegible]	do.	70⅞	1000	B., H. & E. b.c.	8⅜
[illegible]	do.	70⅞	200	do.	8⅜
[illegible]	do.	70⅞	500	do.	8½
[illegible]	do.	70⅞	100	do.	8⅜
[illegible]	do.	71	100	H. & St. Jo. b.c.	47½
[illegible]	do.	71	300	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	91¼
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	600	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	300	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	500	do.	47
500	do.	71⅛	100	do.	46⅞
[illegible]	do....b10.	71⅛	1000	do....b3.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	300	C., C. & I. C. b.c.c.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	do.	38⅝
[illegible]	do....c.	71⅛	100	do.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	do.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	300	do.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	do.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. b.c. s3.	110
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	500	do....b.c.	109⅞
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	do.	109⅞
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	do.	109⅞
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	do....c.	109⅞
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	do.	109⅞
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	Mich. Central	108
20	Am. M. Un. Exp.	70	100	Chic. & N. W. b.c.	80⅞
20	U. S. Exp.	80⅛	100	do.	81⅛
			100	do.	81⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅞	$3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	114⅞
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅞	6,000	do....bet. call	114⅝
30,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	112⅞	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	115
			12,000	do.	114⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

300	Western Union	81⅝	600	Union Pacific	36
1200	Pacific Mail	71	100	do.	35⅞
[illegible]	do....c.	71	100	do.	35¾
[illegible]	do.	71	200	do.	35⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	300	do.	35⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	300	do.	35⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅞	1000	do.	36
[illegible]	do.	102	600	do....b3.	36
[illegible]	do.	101⅞	100	do.	35⅞
[illegible]	do.	101⅞	400	do.	35⅞
[illegible]	North-western	81	1500	do.	35¾
[illegible]	North-western Pf.	87⅛	1000	do.	35⅝
100	Erie Railroad	60⅞	100	Tol. & Wab....b3.	72¾
[illegible]	do....b3.	60⅞	200	do.	72¾
[illegible]	do.	60⅞	200	do.	72⅞
700	do.	60⅞	100	St. Paul....c.	53⅝
[illegible]	do....s3.	60⅞	100	do.	53⅝
[illegible]	Lake Shore	96	100	C., C. & I. C.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	96	100	do....s3.	38⅝
[illegible]	Bos., H. & Erie	8⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	8½	100	do....b3.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	7⅞	1800	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	7⅞	500	do....s3.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	8	1000	do.	47⅛
100	do....b3.	8	100	do.	46⅞
[illegible]	Rock Island	109⅞	800	do.	46⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Va. 6s, Consol.	53⅛	200	Erie Railroad	60⅝
[illegible]	Va. 6s, Deferred	15⅛	300	do....b3.	60⅝
2,000	do.	15	800	do....bet. call	60⅝
4,000	C. Pa. Gold Bds.	99⅝	300	do.	60⅝
1,000	do.	99⅝	500	do.	60⅝
1,000	Union Pac. 1st	85⅞	200	do....b3.	60⅝
1,000	do.	85⅞	1100	do.	60⅝
3,000	do.	85⅞	10	Mich. Cen. R.	107
[illegible]	do.	85⅞	100	L. S. & M. S. b.c. x d.	92
[illegible]	do....bet. call	85	200	do....c.	95⅝
1,000	U. P. 7s, Land Gt.	77	200	do.	95⅝
10,000	U. P. 10s, Inc. bd.	77	100	do.	95⅝
2,000	Mich. South. 2d	97⅛	200	do....x d.	91⅞
2,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d	94⅛	100	do.	92
8,000	B. H. & E. 1st. b60.	44⅛	500	Union Pac. b. c. s3.	35⅝
10,000	do.	44	800	do.	35¾
5	Western Un. Tel.	80⅛	200	do.	35⅝
[illegible]	do....bet. call	80⅝	100	do....c.	35½
[illegible]	do.	81⅛	100	do....b3.	36
[illegible]	do.	81⅛	300	do.	36
[illegible]	do....c.	81⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. Guar.	90
[illegible]	do.	81⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87⅛
[illegible]	do.	81⅛	400	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	109⅞
10	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	69⅝	200	Mil. & St. P....b. c.	53⅛
5	Adams Ex....b. c.	[illegible]	500	Tol., Wab. & W. b.c.	73
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	71⅛	100	B., H. & E. R. b.c. b3.	8⅛
[illegible]	do....c.	71⅛	300	do.	8⅛
[illegible]	do....bet. call	71⅛	200	do....c.	8⅛
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	300	do.	8⅛
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	St. Louis & I. M.	95
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	do.	96
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	do.	96
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	do....bet. call.	96
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	600	Ohio & Miss. R.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	700	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	700	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	do....b10.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	1500	do....bet. call.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	1700	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	do.	46⅝
700	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	101⅞	500	do....b3.	46⅝
100	do.	101⅞	100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	101⅞	300	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	101⅞	100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do....b3.	102	300	Mor. & Essex b.c.	90
[illegible]	do.	102	300	C., C. & I. C. b.c. b3.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	102⅛	200	do.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	102			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$2,000	Union Pac. Inc.	76	400	Erie Railroad	60⅝
[illegible]	New Cen. Coal	46⅛	400	do....b3.	60⅝
[illegible]	do.	45⅞	200	do....b3.	60⅝
[illegible]	do.	45⅞	300	do.	60⅝
[illegible]	Western Union	81⅛	1000	do.	60⅝
1100	do.	81⅛	400	do.	60⅝
[illegible]	do.	81⅛	300	do....b3.	60⅝
[illegible]	do....b3.	81⅛	200	do.	60⅝
1100	do.	81⅛	600	do....s3.	60⅝
[illegible]	do....b3.	82	1100	do.	60⅝
[illegible]	St. Paul	53⅛	200	do....s3.	60⅝
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	71⅛	200	do....b3.	60⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	200	do.	60⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	do.	60⅝
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	300	Union Pacific....s3.	36
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	1200	do.	36
[illegible]	do....b3.	71⅛	200	do.	36⅛
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	1000	do.	36⅛
[illegible]	do....b3.	71⅛	400	do.	36⅛
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	100	do....b10.	36⅛
[illegible]	do....b3.	71⅛	200	Rock Island	109⅞
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	300	do.	109⅞
[illegible]	do.	71⅛	300	Toledo & Wab. b3.	73⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102⅛	100	do.	73⅛
[illegible]	do....b3.	102⅛	100	do.	73⅛
[illegible]	do.	102⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. b3.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	102⅛	100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	102⅛	400	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	102⅛	4000	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	102⅛	100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	102⅛	300	do....b3.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	102⅛	100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	102⅝	100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	102⅞	100	do....b3.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	102⅞	500	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	103	100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	103⅛	500	do....b3.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	103⅛	800	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	103⅛	100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	103⅛	200	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	103⅛	1100	do.	46⅝
[illegible]	do.	103⅛	700	Bost., H. & Erie	8⅜
[illegible]	do.	103⅛	200	Del., Lack. & W.	94⅞
[illegible]	do.	104	200	C., C. & I. C.	38⅝
100	do....s3.	103⅞	200	do.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	104	100	do.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	103⅞	100	do....b3.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	103⅞	300	do.	38⅝
[illegible]	do.	103⅞	100	Lake Shore, x. d.	92
200	Han. & St. Jo.	47⅛	100	do.	92⅛

FRIDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold continued at about yesterday's advance—a slight fraction lower, in some instances, 112⅛@112¼ ₱ cent. Further engagements for Europe, by the steamers sailing to-morrow, amount to $1,200,000 or $1,400,000, and Exchange continues firm at the Gold shipping points. These facts have not yet induced an additional advance in the Gold Room. Some Bills on London were borrowed yesterday by the Stock people, but they seem to have been promptly absorbed by the market, and the regular drawers are asking full rates today. Every million or half million of Gold exported, however, tends to supply the deficiency of Bills making against Cotton and other Produce, and there is also a constant demand for our Public Funds for Europe, which covers, in part, the remittances on account of January Interest collected for the same quarter.

Our Money report is less favorable today, so far as Stock Exchange borrowers are concerned, and lenders make fat Interest for carrying over Stocks, in the way of bonus or commissions of a sixteenth ₱ cent. a day over the regular 7 ₱ cent. per annum charge. There is, on the other hand, a fair demand for Merchant paper at 9 to 12 ₱ cent. per annum outside of Bank, and quite a good investment of Money going on in the Public Funds and the favorite Railway Mortgages.

The rapid appreciation of the Public Funds of the United States since the New Year appeared, for the first time, to bring out more Stock today than the Brokers, under the dearness of Money, were willing to take, except at a concession from extreme figures, and our quotations are slightly off on nearly all descriptions. The Bonds of the Union Pacific Road were also off, in sympathy with the fall in the Common Stock on the Washington proceedings. There was quite a disposition to sell the Stock, and the price ran down 2@2½ ₱ cent., partially recovering in the Afternoon.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange, the market was not strong, and the pressure for Money, together with the special instances of weakness referred to, was evidently not without its influence on the general speculation in the early part of the day. Lake Shore sold down to 92 ₱ cent. Ex-Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. to be paid Feb. 1. The Western Telegraph was fairly supported, and the decrease in Pacific Mail seemed to be partially checked. In the Afternoon another upward turn was given to New-York Central, to 102⅞@103 ₱ cent., which helped the whole market, and as no extra screw was applied to the Money market at the close of Bank hours, the prevalent temper at the Exchange Board was rather bullish than otherwise.

It is difficult to keep up with the various rumors of the Street about particular clique movements on the Stock Exchange; so when we refer to them by name, we beg to claim due allowance for the uncertainties and direct conflicts of such stories. In regard to New-York Central, it seems reasonably certain that Mr. Vanderbilt's old friends, and perhaps under his inspiration, are moving the Stock up with a confidence based chiefly upon the immense traffic of the line, and its entire independence of the threats of rival combinations for the Western trade. The heavy purchases of Western Telegraph, on the other hand, are believed to be outside the Directors and nearest friends of the Company; and report says that they, too, have some relation to the Vanderbilt party, in contradistinction to the Clark-Orton administration of the Telegraph. The former are working, no doubt, in some measure, on a recently-created *short* interest in the Stock; and a story is current that Jay Gould, after selling it down below 80 ₱ cent. pretty freely, reversed his movement, yesterday, on discovering signs of a scarcity, if not a projected corner in the Stock. Erie Stock and Ohios were weaker than yesterday, the former on the lower London quotation.

Closing Quotations—Jan. 10.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115¼	115
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115¼	115
American Gold	112¼	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¼	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅞	109⅞
North-west Common	81	80⅞
Pacific Mail	70⅞	71⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77	77
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅝	46⅝
Western Union Telegraph	81⅛	81⅛
Erie	62	60⅝
Union Pacific	37⅛	36⅛
Lake Shore	96⅛*	92
C. C. and Indiana Central	38⅝	38⅝
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	73⅛
North-west Preferred	87	87
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48⅛	47⅛

* Ex dividend.

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock, the general speculation was steady. New-York Central closed 103⅛ ₱ cent.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	116	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115
5-20 coup., '62	113⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 reg.	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	113⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115	5s coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113⅛	6s currency	112⅛

The market left off steady in the Afternoon.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93½	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	Del., Lack. & W. 1st	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¼	D. L. & W. 7s, conv.	97⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	100¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100½	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	92
Erie 1st Extended	101¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d	92
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98	T. & W. Equ. bds.	88
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	96
Erie 4th 7s, '80	94	Gt. West. 2d, '93	87
Erie 5th 7s, '88	93	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96
Erie B. 7s, C. M. G. bds.	95	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	100¼
Long Dock Bonds	92	Mor. & Es. 1st	104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Mor. & Es. 2d	98
Harlem 1st 7s	100	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104¼
H. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	98	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d P. c. bs.	90¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	93	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	94
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.	88	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97⅛
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	110	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	83⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	107¼	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	97⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	101⅛	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	92
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99	Ohio & Miss. Con.	91⅛
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	94	Ohio & Miss. 2d	84⅛
Clev., P. & A. o. bds.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	90
Clev., P. & A. n. bds.	95	Peninsula 1st, conv.	95
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	97⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	96
Buf. & Erie new bds.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	107
Lake Shore Div. bds.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90⅛
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Mil. & St. P. Iowa div.	86⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	99⅝	Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.	110⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90
West. Pac. bds.	89⅝	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	85⅞	Jol. & Chi. 1st	100
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	77⅝	Col., Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	89
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	76⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind C. 2d	93⅛
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	102⅛	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	90
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	80	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	99
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s	44⅛
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds.	91⅛	Bos., H. & E. guar.	61
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds.	91⅛	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	88⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	98⅛		

The *Daily Bulletin* has made up the following summary of the sales at the New-York Exchange Board, in the year 1872, of twenty-seven prominent speculative Stocks:

	First 6 mos. Shares sold.	Second 6 mos. Shares sold.	Year. Shares sold.	Capital stock.
N. Y. C. & H. R.	1,620,600	1,368,400	2,987,000	$89,428,330
Erie, com.	2,487,700	2,968,000	5,455,700	78,000,000
Lake S. & M. S.	2,084,500	2,041,300	4,125,800	49,000,000
C. & Pitts.	93,400	6,000	99,400	11,250,854
O. & Miss., com.	3,177,700	1,438,000	4,615,700	19,995,847
C. & N. W., com.	3,246,100	2,339,000	5,585,100	15,033,480
C. & N. W., Pf.	105,100	81,000	186,100	21,289,563
Chi., Rock I. & P.	1,191,700	1,028,700	2,220,400	19,000,000
Pitts., Ft. W. &c.	5,800	4,200	10,100	21,114,285
Mil. & St. P. com.	304,000	200,600	504,600	12,398,500
Mil. & St. P. pf.	156,100	43,300	199,400	10,825,719
Tol. & W., com.	197,300	418,200	615,500	15,000,000
H. & St. Jo., com.	205,200	69,400	274,600	9,167,700
H. & St. Jo., pf.	20,800	24,490	42,500	5,087,224
Harlem, com.	110,300	42,300	152,600	7,500,000
Del., L. & West.	128,400	107,700	235,400	18,858,850
New-Jersey	27,200	20,710	47,900	7,295,200
Pacific Mail	4,363,200	6,603,800	10,967,000	20,000,000
West. U. Tel.	2,515,900	3,387,900	5,903,800	29,000,000
Quicksilv., com.	206,300	68,700	275,000	5,700,000
Union Pacific	3,797,700	1,691,300	5,489,000	36,745,000
Adams Express	17,000	18,400	35,400	10,000,000
A. M. U. Ex.	26,400	16,400	42,800	18,000,000
U. States Ex.	109,300	34,100	143,400	6,000,000
Wells-F. & Co.	17,400	9,100	26,400	5,000,000
Col., Ch. & I. C.	1,665,200	1,087,700	2,752,900	18,000,000
Bost., H. & Erie	1,002,500	267,600	1,270,100	24,183,960
Total amount of stock, par value				$578,871,512

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,562,478; amount marketed, $1,569,765.

The United States Express Company's quarterly Dividend is *Two Dollars ₱ Share*

The Traders' Insurance Company of Hartford, in another column, publish their statement, which shows assets to the amount of $2,259,945 48, with a surplus of $705,871 58. The total number of accident policies now written is 267,000, and life policies 15,698.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000 they have for a long time; ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 89½ to 89¾. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

To those who wish to REINVEST JANUARY COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Louisville City 7s, currency.
St. Louis Water Loan, 6 per cent., gold.
Interest payable in New-York.
For sale by
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$150,000 ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Seven per cent. interest, payable January and July. The guarantee of principal and interest by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company indorsed on each bond. For sale by

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

☞ SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, TO JOIN an established firm as bankers and stock-brokers. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

Decline in Erie Stock.

Erie declined fully one per cent. yesterday in London in consequence of the reports cabled there of the drawbacks upon Gould's property, which he tendered to the Company in restitution. The decline in London was followed by a corresponding fall in the [illegible] of Erie in Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873.

COFFEE—Rio has been generally quoted very firm, and not offered with freedom, while a fair inquiry has been noted for supplies at the ruling figures; sales, 994 bags by the Merrimac here, and 2,600 bags by the Amazon, at Baltimore, on private terms. Of other kinds the offerings from first hands have been very meagre, and at extreme rates, preventing free dealings, though the demand has been good for desirable lots.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery, and prices have been quoted barely steady, the market closing dull. Sales, 1,350 bales, (of which 74 bales were to arrive,) including 732 bales to shippers, 467 bales to spinners, 51 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery, business has shown less animation, yet prices have been quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb., closing rather irregularly. Sales have been made of 13,650 bales, (of which 3,050 bales last evening and 10,600 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19⅞c.@19 13-16c.; February, 19⅞c.; March, 20 3-16c.; April, 20⅝c.; May, 21c.; June, 21⅜c., and July, at 21⅝c., ₱ lb. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 19.71c.; February, 19.80c.; March, 20c.; April, 20.42c.; May, 20.82c.; June, 21.18c.; July, 21.47c. The receipts at this port today were 2,122 bales, including 391 bales per rail and 1,731 bales from Norfolk. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 26,337 bales, and for the week, 122,099 bales, against 104,211 bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,862,633 bales, against 1,579,488 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¾	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅝	19⅞	20	20
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝

EGGS—Desirable lots have met with a ready sale, at generally firm prices, with State and Jersey fresh stock quoted at 37c.@42c., the latter an extreme rate, in small lots, for extra choice; Western, good to strictly prime fresh, 36c.@37½c., and limed stock within the range of 25c.@30c., ₱ dozen.

FISH—Business has been comparatively tame, within the previous range as to values, with Dry Cod quoted at $5 25@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; smoked Herring at 20c.@22c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a moderate trade reported, since our last, in State and Western Flour, on a generally steady basis as to values. Shipping stock has been offered with reserve, but has been comparatively tame. Trade and family extras have been held with a fair show of confidence, on restricted offerings. Really desirable lots of Superfine have been scarce and wanted at full figures. Sales have been reported of 11,700 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 95@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 10@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 45@$7 50 good to extra choice do., $7 50@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 10@$7 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 55, ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been moving slowly, and only in a jobbing way, within the previous range. Sales have been reported of 570 bbls., in lots, at from $6 15@$8 15 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $8 85@$12 50 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....California and Oregon Flour continues in demand in a jobbing way within the range of from $9 50@$10 ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls....Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4 75@$6 50 for inferior to fancy, and $4@$5 25 for unsound, ₱ bbl. Sales, 625 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 50 ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in much better request since our last at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 50 for White do.; $3 50 for Caloric, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 1,500 bbls., chiefly Yellow Western and Caloric....Bag Meal has been quiet at $1 15@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 60....Oatmeal at $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $3 60@$3 80 for State, and $3 75@$3 90 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, 550 bags.

FRUITS—Foreign dried have been in better demand. Sales have been reported of 3,009 boxes Layer Raisins at $3; 6,000 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 40@$2 50; 225 lots Currants at 6⅛c.; 75 casks Turkey Prunes at 7⅛c.; 100 frails Inca Almonds, 500 frails Dates, 50 cases Figs, on private terms; 10 bales Paper-shelled Almonds on private terms; 5 cases Citron, 38c.; 500 frails Dates, on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very quiet since our last, but while opening heavily and nominally 1c.@2c. lower, the market closed rather more steadily, with some show of willingness to operate, especially on the part of shippers, at the modified figures, which, however, have been unsatisfactory to holders of prime stock, thus checking business. Winter Wheat has been inactive at about former quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels at $1 52 for fair ordinary No. 3 Spring; $1 58 for do No. 2 Chicago spring, with $1 64 reported bid near the close for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 45@$1 48 for inferior Spring; $1 80@$1 85 for Red Western; $1 92 for White Michigan, in store; $1 92 for prime Red Canada, free, ₱ bushel.... Corn has been in fair demand at comparatively firm prices, the business having been mainly in old Mixed Western, in store, (partly last evening,) for shipment; but the market closes tamely for most descriptions. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 64c.@64½c. for fair to choice old Mixed Western, in store, chiefly at 64c. for good average samples; 66c.@66½c. for fair to prime old Mixed do., afloat; 67c. for choice do., in lots; 67c.@68c. for Yellow Western, and 66c.@67c. for new Mixed Western. A sale of 100,000 bushels old Mixed Western in store was also rumored as having been made late yesterday at 64c., for export, but the rumor was not confirmed....Rye held above the views of buyers, and inactive....Barley dull at about previous figures; 5,000 bushels Canada East reported sold on private terms....Nothing new in Barley-malt....New Oats have been scarce and wanted for trade purposes at a further advance of ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 44,500 bushels at 49c.@50½c. for Mixed Western; 46c.@48½c. for Black do., and 51c.@54c. for White do.; old Mixed Western quoted nominal at 52c., in store, asked.

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales have been reported of 3,000 rolls Domestic, for forward delivery, at 14c. Beyond this, prices have been reported unchanged.

HEMP, &c.—Manila Hemp has been ruling quiet at 10⅜c., gold, with 900 bales sold at this price. Jute Butts have been quiet at 2 1-16c. In Jute, 250 bales low grade sold at 3c.@3⅜c., currency.

HIDES—The demand has been comparatively moderate, but no important changes have been noted in values.

HOPS—Have been quite firm, notwithstanding the liberal receipts, embracing for the week 625 bales domestic and 1,800 bales foreign. The demand, however, has been moderate, on the basis of our quotations. We now quote: New-Yorks, growth 1872, 45c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Western, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Yearlings, growth 1871, none; Olds, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; English, 38c.@45c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 35c.@40c., ₱ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been active and higher, with 600,000 lbs. Lake sold at 34½c.@35c., cash, and 35c.@35½c. for forward delivery; also 200 tons English at 30¾c.@31½c. Scotch Pig-iron has been very dull and essentially unchanged. Wrought Scrap has been active, with 1,300 tons sold, part at $50. Recent contracts for American Pig embraced 20,000 tons Glendon Forge, for the season's delivery, at $40. Pig-tin has been ruling firm at 31⅛c.@31⅜c., gold, for Straits, and 31⅛c., gold, for English. Plates have been ruling firm, with sales of 1,000 boxes Charcoal at $10 75@$11, gold; 1,500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10@$10 25, gold.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been fair, but the scant offerings of desirable lots have been against free dealing; no further sales of foreign; 143 bbls. New-Orleans sold in lots at 65c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been ruling higher, with more inquiry, but a limited business, on account of the extreme prices asked. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Strained, part at $3 80; 1,100 bbls. No. 2, No. 1, and Pale at $4@$5. Strained closed with $3 80 bid and $3 90@$4 asked.

OILS—Very moderate dealings have been reported since our last, on the previous basis as to prices.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been very dull at 24c., outside lots, combination price 27½c.; Crude, in bulk, has been ruling lower, with 9¾c. asked for spot, and 10½c. for February; Cases have been dull, at 28½c.@29c. In Philadelphia the market has been ruling dull at 27c., the combination price.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively quiet, but quoted firm, with sales for early delivery reported of 156 bbls. new Mess, in lots, at $13 75@$14, and 180 bbls. old do. at $13 50 ₱ bbl., other kinds having been neglected. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Mess, January option, at $13 75, and 250 bbls. do., March, at $13 80, ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been of ready sale and quoted stronger, with Western ranging from 5⅜c.@5⅝c.@6c., the latter for extra light, and City at 5⅞c.@6⅛c.@7c. ₱ lb....There has been a good inquiry noted for Cut-meats, which have been on the advance. We quote: Pickled Hams at 8c.@10½c.; Shoulders at 5c.@5½c., and Bellies at 7¼c.@8½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.@12½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c., ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 125 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c., which rate was bid at the close; 100 boxes Dry-salted Hams, 13¾ lbs., at 9⅛c.; 2,700 Fresh Hams, in bulk, at 8½c.@9¼c.; 140 hhds. Pickled Hams, 18 lbs., at 8⅜c.; 170 tcs. do. at 9c.@9¾c.; 2,100 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9½c.@10¼c., chiefly at 9¾c.@10c.; 20 boxes Clear Bellies at 8⅛c.; 25 boxes Clear Rib Bellies at 7¾c.; 45,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7⅛c.@8⅛c., the latter for very light; 1,400 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@12c.; and 500 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 6⅛c.@6⅝c., ₱ lb. Also, 1,500 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, March deliveries, at 5c. And at Chicago, 500 boxes do., prompt delivery, at 4c. And for February delivery at the West, 250 boxes Long Cut Hams, at 7¾c....Bacon has been in good request, and generally held with increasing confidence, with sales reported for early delivery of 100 boxes Long Rib, 40 lbs., at 7c., (the first lot placed thus far this season;) 350 boxes Long Clear, at 6⅞c. 250 boxes Short Rib at 6⅞c.; 150 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; and for prompt and early forward delivery, 500 boxes Short Rib at 6⅞c., and for forward delivery, 500 boxes Short Clear, February option, at 7⅛c.; 1,000 boxes Long Clear, same option, at 7c., and 1,500 boxes Long and Short Clear, March, part at 7c. and 7⅛c. respectively, and for prompt delivery at Chicago, 500 boxes Short Clear at 6⅛c., and 250 boxes Short Rib at 6c. ₱ lb....Lard has been quoted a shade higher, on reduced offerings, checking business for early delivery, though a fair demand has been noted for prime stock; sales have been reported, since our last, of 270 tcs. Western steam at 8c.@8⅛c.; 160 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; 400 tcs. City steam at 8c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 7⅛c., and 300 tcs. Refined at 8⅜c. ₱ lb. And for forward delivery, and active movement has been reported, with prices quoted stronger. Sales 3,750 tcs. Western steam, February options, at 8 3-16c.@8¼c., and 1,750 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.@8½c., closing firm at 8⅜c. And for Chicago delivery, 250 tcs. Western steam, February option, at 7⅛c.; and 500 tcs do., March, at $7 45....Barrel and tierce Beef stock attracted but little attention, yet values were quoted as before, ranging from $10@$12 for New Mess, and $13@$14 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $21@$23 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $28@$31 for Extra India Mess....There has been more call for Beef Hams, but at less firm prices; 160 bbls. fair average Texas and Ohio sold at $30; 10 bbls. Prime at $32, quoting the range at from $30@$32 50, the latter for choice....Fine grades of Butter are of prompt sale, and strong as to values; other kinds rather tame. We quote within the range from 27c.@33c. for fair to very choice State dairies; 35c.@40c. for fine to very choice pails and half-tubs, and 42c.@44c. for fancy do., in small lots; 30c.@32c. for good average pails; 10c.@15c. for poor to fair ordinary Western, the better grades of Western quoted nominal at 16c.@22c. for fair to fine; 20c.@26c. for common to choice Western Roll, and 7c.@8c. for Grease stock....A much livelier inquiry has been noted for supplies of Cheese at decidedly firmer prices, in part for shipment. We quote: From 10c.@15c. for ordinary to strictly fine Factory; 15⅛c.@15½c. for extra choice do.; 8⅛c.@13½c. for poor to strictly prime Dairy, and 5c.@9½c. for Skim, ₱ lb.

SEED—Linseed has been active and firm; sales have been reported of 10,000 bags, to arrive per Kersonese, at $2 60, gold, 90 days. Of Clover-seed, 750 bags good to prime changed hands at 9⅛c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb.; market weaker. Other kinds dull.

SUGARS—There has been a very limited call for Raw, since our last, yet values have been without change of moment. Refiners have not been disposed to operate with freedom. Sales have been reported of 100 hhds Clarified St. Jago at 9⅜c.; 75 boxes White Havana at 11½c., and 4,400 bags Pernambuco, at 9⅛c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining stock quoted at 9c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined in rather better request at somewhat steadier prices, with best A's quoted at 11⅛c.@11⅜c., and others as before.

TALLOW—There has been a good inquiry for prime stock, which has been offered reservedly, and quoted very firm. Sales, 173,000 lbs. common to prime at 8⅛c.@8⅝c. ₱ lb. Other kinds of stock quiet and unchanged.

TEAS—Have been quite active at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 4,600 half chests Green, 3,800 half chests Japan, and 7,600 half chests Oolong.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been purchased to the extent of 200 hhds. at 10c.@15c. ₱ lb.; market steady. Seed Leaf has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported of 200 cases 1870 crop at 10½c.@12c.; 200 do., 1871 crop, Connecticut, at 45c.@55c.; 200 do., do., Ohio, at 10⅛c.@11⅜c., and 300 do., do., Wisconsin, at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Of Spanish, sales have been reported of 300 bales Havana at $1@$1 07, and 50 bales Yara on private terms. Manufactured steady, though not active.

WHISKY—Has again advanced fully 1c. ₱ gallon, on a very good demand, closing quite firmly. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. at 95c.; 350 bbls. at 95⅛c., and 150 bbls. at 96c., which latter was the final quotation.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth freights have been on a moderate scale, with rather more firmness noted in grain rates. The chartering business has been moderately active. A fair demand has been noted for vessels for the Petroleum trade, and some inquiry for vessels for Naval stores and general cargo.....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by sail, 800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. for Corn, or 7¾d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel, delivered to vessel; 700 bbls. Resin on private terms; and by steam, 200 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. for Corn, or 8d. for Wheat; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d. ₱ bushel; 250 boxes Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,289 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also a ship, 898 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 88s....For London, by sail, 10,000 bushels Grain, from store, at 9d. for Wheat, or 8¼d. for Corn....For Glasgow, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. ₱ bushel, and a small quantity of Flour, to complete cargo, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 1,500 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 200 bbls. Pork at 6s. ₱ bbl.; 800 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; and 400 boxes Bacon at 55s. ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 799 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a Norwegian brig, 352 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s. ₱ bbl.; and a German bark, 258 tons, (now at Portland,) with a full cargo of Resin, from Wilmington, on private terms, privileges extending to the Continent....For Antwerp, by sail, 25 boxes Bacon, at 40s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, by sail, 550 boxes Bacon, at 40s. ₱ ton; also, a British bark, 429 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard, at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton....For a Dutch port, direct, a Dutch brig, 237 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Staves, on private terms....For a Baltic port, direct, a Norwegian bark, 412 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For one of two direct ports in the Swedish Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 430 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Bilboa, a British brig, 169 tons, hence, with about 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 334 tons, hence, with equal to 11,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms, privileges said to extend to the Levant....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 489 tons, with a full cargo of Resin and Provisions on private terms....For the River Platte, a British bark, 597 tons, from Savannah, at $25, and 5 per cent....For the north side of Cuba, a bark, 582 tons, reported from St. John, with Shooks at 32½c....For a direct port in Cuba, an American bark, 285 tons, hence, with Coal, at $3 ₱ ton....For Caibairien, a British brig, 133 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $10 50....For Cardenas and orders, a brig, 350 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 31½c....For San Domingo, a schooner, 148 tons, from St. John, and back to Boston, at $2,140, gold, net.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT AND IRON-WORK for a portion of the new City Hall building, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of Hydraulic Cement, also for Rolled Iron Joists, as per printed specifications, schedules, &c., (to be seen at the banking-house of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York,) will be received at the office of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, corner of McAllister and Leavenworth sts., San Francisco, until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, the 24th day of January, 1873.

Printed form of proposals, plans, drawings, and terms upon which bids will be entertained, can now be seen as above at No. 34 Pine-st.

P. H. CANAVAN,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,
CHAS. E. McLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25, 1872.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT. OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

NOTICE.

The proposals for work between 49th-st. and 79th-st. not being satisfactory to this Board, proposals for the same will again be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 13th inst.

No offer will be considered unless the bond attached to the printed proposal is properly executed.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
E. H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
} Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is P. E. ROBINSON & CO.; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the manufacture of and dealing in gold chains and jewelry; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are PHILIP E. ROBINSON, WILLIAM M. GRAY, and JOHN W. PHELPS; that the said PHILIP E. ROBINSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York; and that the said WILLIAM M. GRAY is also a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid; that the said JOHN W. PHELPS is a special partner, and his place of residence is in Springfield, in the County of Hampden, and State of Massachusetts; that the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of twenty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 9th day of January, 1873, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of January, 1878.

PHILIP E. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM M. GRAY,
} General Partners.
JOHN W. PHELPS, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873. ja11-law6wSa*

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of

CLARK & SEAMAN.
JOHN H CLARK.
SAML. H. SEAMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. HENRY A. STONE RETIRES FROM our respective firms from this date.
MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT TAILORing and Clothing business of CHAS. T. STEVENS, located at Danbury, Conn. Any person acquainted with the business will find this an excellent opportunity for safe investment, as this is an old and well-established business, and will be sold at a low price in consequence of poor health.

CHAS. T. STEVENS.
DANBURY, Dec. 27, 1872.

$1,000 SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—The stock, fixtures, good-will of lease and business of a gents' furnishing and hat and cap store; fixtures cost $3,500. Call at once. E. M. SIMPSON, No. 8 Bowery.

INSURANCE.

NEW-YORK
BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

The following-named Insurance Companies and Agents, having voted for an advance in rates, and signified their assent to be governed by the rates and rules adopted by the Board in November last, their names are published in compliance with a resolution passed by the Board on the 23d of December, 1872:

ALBANY INS. CO.,
ÆTNA,
AMERICAN,
AMERICAN EXCH'GE,
ATLANTIC,
BROADWAY,
BREWERS' & MALTSTERS'
CITIZENS',
CITY,
CLINTON,
COMMERCE,
COMMERCIAL,
COMMERCIAL UNION, of London,
CONTINENTAL,
COLUMBIA,
EAGLE,
EMPIRE CITY,
FIREMEN'S,
FIREMEN'S FUND,
FIREMEN'S TRUST,
GUARDIAN, of London,
GEBHARD,
GUARDIAN,
GERMANIA,
GERMAN AMERICAN,
GREENWICH,
HANOVER,
HOFFMAN,
HOME,
HOWARD,
IMPORTERS' & TRADERS',
IMPERIAL,
IRVING,
LAFAYETTE,
LAMAR,
LENOX,
LANCASHIRE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE,
LONG ISLAND,
LONDON, of London,
LORILLARD,
MANHATTAN,
MECHANICS',
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS',
MERCANTILE,
MERCHANTS',
MANUFACTURERS' & BUILDERS',
NASSAU,
NATIONAL,
NEW-YORK,
N. Y. BOWERY,
N. Y. EQUITABLE,
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE,
NIAGARA,
PACIFIC,
PARK,
PEOPLE'S,
PETER COOPER,
PHENIX,
QUEEN,
RELIEF,
REPUBLIC,
RESOLUTE,
ROYAL,
RUTGERS,
STANDARD,
STAR,
TRADESMEN'S,
WILLIAMSB'G CITY,
N. Y. & YONKERS,
ALEXANDER & PECK, Agents,
BIGELOW & COIT, Agts.
SATTERLEE, BOSTWICK & MARTIN, Agents,
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents,
SKEELS & BOUGHTON, Agents,
H. & J. V. N. DORR & CO., Agents,
FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD, Agents,
ROOME & KEELER, Agts.
T. J. TEMPLE, Agent.
J. S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Agent.
ALLIGER BROS., Ag'ts.
CHEPPU, BUCHER & MULVILLE, Agents.
JORDAN & NITCHIE, Agents.
J. A. QUACKENBOSS, Agent.
HEINS & GOODRICH, Agents.
WM. MULLIGAN & CO., Agents.
GEO. P. REGER, Agent.
EZRA WHITE & SONS, Agents.
CHAS. M. PECK, Agent.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary,
New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COUNT BERNSTOFF, OF PRUSSIA, DR. SCHAFF, Dr. HURST, and others will speak at Madison-square Church, Rev. Dr. Adams, at a great Union meeting, to close the Week of Prayer, on SABBATH EVENING, Jan 12, at 7½ o'clock.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. and 4th-av.—Service of song, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½, followed by an address by Rev. W. E. VERMILYE, D. D. Bible Class SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 5 P. M., conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D. Devotional meetings for young men, THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

APOLLO HALL, SUNDAY, JAN. 12, THOMAS GALES FORSTER (Trance Speaker) lectures at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; a short discourse on *Spirit Phenomena*, followed by manifestations of spirit power through the mediumship of Master De Witt C. Hough, while bound, handcuffed, and incased in wire netting.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Y. M. C. A. reception, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13; concert by Miss JULIA GAYLORD, soprano; Mr. W. H. BAIRD, baritone, and Miss A. L. MORA, organist. Membership ticket admits gentleman and ladies.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Jan. 12. Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, of Boston, will preach in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½. In the evening all seats are free.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. H. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, Hudson-st., near Spring.—Rev. JOHN G. OAKLEY will preach SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½. Revival meetings during the week.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

CONVICTION OF STOKES—ITS LESSONS.—At Second-street M. E. Church, between Avenues C and D. Preaching at 10½ by Rev. CHARLES W. POWELL, and at 7 P. M., HENRY ASTON, Pastor. Subject—*The Conviction of Edward S. Stokes—Its Lessons.* Pastor's Bible-class at 2; Lord's Supper at 3; Prayer-meeting at 6.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, in the Young Men's Universalist Association Rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway, below 34th-st. The second lecture on *Social Problems* is unavoidably postponed one week.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH-st. and Park-av.—Rev. S. H. CAMP, of Brooklyn, MORNING, EVENING, Rev. HENRY POWERS, with lecture to young people; subject—*Citizenship.* WEDNESDAY EVENING, lecture on *Who and What is God?*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square. Subject: *Materialism Not a Doctrine, but a Ditch.*—Pressensé.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Friends of the cause must not forget us.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK av. and 39th-st. Service—Preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting in Chapel 7 P. M. All invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Elder MOSES N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. A pure gospel and full salvation.

FALL OF THE PAPACY.—"THE Prophet SNOW" will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Romanism, and its Approaching Doom, in the Light of Prophecy.*

ELDER H. L. HASTINGS, EDITOR OF *The Christian*, Boston, will preach SUNDAY, the 12th, at 10½ A. M., 3 in the AFTERNOON, and 7½ in the EVENING, at the Attorney-street Methodist Church, between Delancey and Rivington.

"JESUS ONLY."—MRS. ALDERDICE will preach in Eleventh-street M. E. Church, near Avenue B, on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., at 7 P. M., and every night during the month, Saturdays excepted. Seats free. All are invited.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., (RESERvoir-square.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*A Faith to Live by.*

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 12th, by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. All seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MISSIONARY MEETING—INDIAN MISSIONS.—The third meeting of the present season, under the auspices of the New-York Auxiliary Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison-av., corner 44th-st., at 7½ o'clock, in the interest mainly of our Indian Missions. The Bishop of the Diocese will preside. Addresses may be expected from Right Rev. Dr. HARE, Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, and Rev. Dr. H. C. POTTER. Offerings for Missions will be received. HORATIO POTTER, Chairman. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, Vice-Chairman.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at 3 P. M., at Mission No. 273 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at 3½ P. M., at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NEW-TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT Nature.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will lecture in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Sea.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, Rev. D. M. McCAFFREY will preach in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts. All are invited to attend, as something great is expected on the occasion.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject, MORNING and EVENING—*Witch of Endor.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free to all. Seamen and others are cordially invited.

PRAYING BAND — THIRTY-SEVENTH-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av.—The New-York Praying Band, SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will conduct the public services at this church on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st. Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D.D., Pastor.—Services at 11 o'clock A.M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING—*Redeeming Time;* in the EVENING—*The Fugitive Jacob.*

PROF. ALLEN CURR, F. R. S., THE eminent Scotch lecturer, and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, corner 7th-av. and 26th-st., SUNDAY at 2½ P. M.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, OF BROOKlyn, Rev. G. J. JOHNSON, of St. Louis, and Rev. WARREN RANDOLPH, of Philadelphia, will address the Baptist S. S. Teachers' Association, in behalf of the Bible and Publication Society, on MONDAY EVENING next, in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, JUST REturned from Europe, has resumed the pastorate of the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, and will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Glance at London.* Special services every evening next week. Seats free.

REV. N. L. BRIGGS, LATE PASTOR, will officiate in the Chapel of Reconciliation, 31st-st., near 2d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All interested are affectionately invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concert at 3 P. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

RUSSIAN GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.; MONDAY, being New-Year's Day, there will be Divine service at 11 o'clock. All invited.

REV. MORGAN DIX WILL, BY REquest, repeat a sermon, preached last Sunday, on *The Manifestation of God in Christ*, at Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 7½ P. M.

REV. P. L. DAVIES, PASTOR OF Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at usual hours.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—REV. D. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The special sermon to the young in the evening, deferred from last Sunday on account of the storm.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. W. R. CARROLL, Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAYS at 10½ and 7½. Sunday-school at 2½. Subject for Sunday morning—*"Jesus Himself;" His Childhood.* Strangers always welcome.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Evidences of the near Coming of Christ*, and *A Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead at His Coming.* Seats free.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Morning subject—*The Final Triumph of the Church.* No pew rents. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 12, holy communion at 7 A. M.—Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M.; for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D.; at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

SONG SERVICE.—ROSE HILL (27TH-ST.) Methodist Episcopal Church.—Every SUNDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats and music free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, (4th-st., near 6th-av.)—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. S. J. STEWART, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3. Afternoon subject—*And There Was No More Sea.*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.

FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and
COLEMAN BENEDICT,
} Executors.
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEREVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID,
THOMAS W. WEATHERED,
} Executors.
s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1872.

HENRY H. UNDERHILL,
Executor.
n16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the bookstore of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.

HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
} Executors.
n9-law6mS*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKNAM and JAMES A. WOTTON, JR., bankrupts, in bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William H. Bucknam and James A. Wotton, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 8th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID W. MANWARING, JR., of the town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit, constituted under chapters 9 and 29 of the Laws of 1872, will be held at the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1873.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller of the City of New-York,
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works,
H. G. STEBBINS,
President Dept. of Public Parks.
} Board of Apportionment and Audit.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$500 REWARD.—A LARGE BROWN ENVELOPE, marked "Foreign Collections," containing notes and drafts for out of town collection, to our order, but without our indorsement, and of no value to any one but ourselves. The above reward will be paid for their return to GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III. Matinée at 2—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT—Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Bonelli, M. Juteau. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Di-ani, Mr. Fiske. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 3—READINGS by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

From all that we can learn, "skilled talent" is not likely to have a good time of it in Albany during the present session of the Legislature. The evening paper which recently advocated the use of skilled talent, and may perhaps be regarded as the commercial medium of that article, seems to be very much disgusted, and grumbles at a rate which denotes that the market is very dull. The Winter's work is generally supposed to be worth from five to thirty thousand dollars to "talent" of the right kind, but this year the business will not be worth the while of any gentleman to undertake. A. D. BARBER made his appearance, and did not like the look of affairs at all. It has been the custom to give these men passes to the floor of the House, but there is a rumor that the new Speaker will deny them this privilege, and leave the lobbyists to look on from the gallery. It is the opinion of A. D. BARBER & Co. that the country is going completely to the dogs.

Railroad accidents are again becoming unpleasantly frequent. The through train to Washington had a very narrow escape on Thursday night, and early yesterday morning a passenger express on the Erie Road was all but demolished by a freight-train. The former train caught fire, and the passengers escaped with the greatest difficulty. They managed to get to the fields in safety, and camped out for the remainder of the night. The business of too many of our railroads is still carried on upon the principle of "trusting to Providence," instead of trusting chiefly to a good system of signals and careful engine-drivers and conductors. It is to be hoped that these two accidents, within a few hours of each other, will render railroad managers and employes a little more careful than they usually are.

Senator BENEDICT's bill, for reforming the department of the Harbor-Masters, aims to secure men accustomed to their duties, and certified to be so by the Ship-Masters' Association. In another respect the bill, which retains the system of payment by fees, does not strike us as judicious. The Governor's recommendation on the subject—to limit the compensation—is better.

The comments of the French Press on the death of the ex-Emperor seem to be, in the main, moderate and sensible. The ultramontane organ, *L'Univers*, makes the event the occasion of an appeal to the ultra-Conservatives to rally round the man of the white flag—the Comte DE CHAMBORD. It is pretty clear that the death of NAPOLEON III. considerably simplifies the political situation in France. In spite of the protestations of the Imperialist papers about the "indestructibility" of the Empire, it is hard to imagine, even in this age of marvels, a time when France should seek another "savior of society" in the present inheritor of the Napoleonic name and legend. The best thing for France to do is not only to forget the political methods of the Empire, but to outgrow its administrative machinery which remains to hamper the development of truly republican institutions.

Mr. WILSON's Committee, generally known as the Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2, starts in its work as if it meant business. It is resolved to get at the books of the concern to begin with, and to employ all the evidence given to Committee No. 1 to guide its own researches. And in order that it may get on as rapidly as possible, it has obtained permission to sit during the sessions of the House. The Committee has an interesting work before it, and we trust will prosecute it thoroughly.

In the midst of some excitement over the death of NAPOLEON, a rupture has taken place in the Left Centre of the French Assembly, and M. CASIMIR-PERIER and his friends have gone over to the Right. It is with the Right M. THIERS is having his quarrel, and this event is somewhat significant in connection with the shock given to the Bonapartists by the death of the ex-Emperor.

A Hong Kong dispatch conveys the interesting intelligence that the foreign Ministers have been conceded the right to enter the presence of the Emperor without kneeling and knocking their heads on the floor honored by his Celestial Highness' footsteps. Trifling as this will seem to most of our readers, it indicates, if correct, an important change in the spirit of the Chinese Government toward foreigners.

Our Cuban Policy.

Although the policy of the present Administration, with reference to Cuba, has hitherto been of a nature at least negatively friendly to Spain, it has not been so without a reservation, and this reservation has been repeatedly, clearly, and even emphatically expressed. The policy itself has been, as the President remarked at an early period of his term, "in conformity with strict justice, and law, international and local." These required that the Cuban insurrection should not receive recognition at our hands until it showed such reasonable prospect of success that we could look to its leaders to observe the duties of a *de facto* Government, and to protect the rights of American citizens coming within their jurisdiction. It was also requisite that until the time for recognition came, we should perform our own duties as neutrals in strict accordance with the law of nations, and our own legislation upon the subject. This has been done with the scrupulous fidelity and the careful impartiality traditional with our Government. The President has never encouraged any hope that he would recognise the belligerency of the Cuban insurrectionists, while they were no more responsible than they have shown themselves to be; and every attempt to violate the neutrality laws of the country (acknowledged to be the most stringent known to modern nations) has been promptly and thoroughly dealt with.

At the same time, as we have said, there has been frankly avowed an important reservation. This was stated in the annual message of 1869 with unmistakable clearness. "The principle is maintained," Gen. GRANT announced, "that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other." And in the same document, in order that the Spanish Government should have no excuse for misapprehending our position, it was declared that we entertained "the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Cuba in their pending struggle that we manifested throughout the previous struggles between Spain and her former colonies in behalf of the latter."

While this was the frank and dignified attitude of the Government, with reference to the Cuban questions, many events have taken place which have rendered the policy exceedingly difficult to maintain. On the one hand, Spain has practically abandoned the Island to the "Volunteers," a body of as rapacious, insolent, blood-thirsty, and lawless men as ever bore arms in a bad cause. On the other, Spain has herself acted in many respects with more energy than discretion, and with a disregard of the rights of others, which was neither creditable to her good faith, nor warranted by her position in the family of nations. Between the two, the rights of American citizens in Cuba have been frequently violated. Our Government has, of course, as frequently sought redress, until the number of questions on which the two Powers are at variance is very considerable, and the patience of our own Government is well-nigh exhausted.

In addition to this source of difficulty, our Government has from the first labored with great earnestness, but with little success, to induce Spain to abolish slavery in the island, believing it to be an important, if not a controlling, source of the discontent of the Cubans and the weakness of the Spaniards. This view has been shared by the Liberal Party in Spain, and has been understood to have the sympathy of the King himself. In accordance with it, Spain has promised the ultimate and gradual abolition of slavery, and has also undertaken other reforms.

But promises are of themselves not worth much. The institution is as strong as ever. The insurrection maintains itself beyond the reach of the Spanish troops. The rights of Americans are still covertly disregarded, and more often openly threatened. Small satisfaction comes from Spain, and the acts of the King's Government make their promises appear empty. On the 29th of October, our Government directed our Minister to Spain to announce that the limits of our patience were approaching. He was instructed, in substance, to say that the position of watch-dog over our own ports, in order to prevent aid to an insurrection which Spain could not put down, was becoming both wearisome and difficult; that our Government had pointed out one of the principal causes of the insurrection in the maintenance of slavery, and had been promised its extinction, and that no practical measures had been taken to carry out that promise; and that we had numerous causes of complaint, which were treated by no means in as candid and friendly a spirit as we had shown on our part. Since, then, we are injured by the continuance of the insurrection, and have indicated effective measures with reference to it, further failure "will force upon this Government the consideration of the question whether duty to itself and to the commercial interests of its citizens may not demand some change in the line of action it has thus far pursued." Moreover: "We expect redress, and if it should not soon be afforded, Spain must not be surprised to find, as the inevitable result of the delay, a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people and of the Government of the United States."

This notification was conveyed to our Minister some ten weeks since. The reply of the Spanish Government is friendly in spirit, but vague in form, as will be seen by our Washington dispatches. Renewed assurances are given as to reform in Cuba, and one case of complaint is settled by restitution of certain confiscated estates. How much further Spain is willing and able to go in the direction so plainly pointed out by our Government it is impossible to say. But it is plain that a point has been reached where important changes in the attitude of the two countries toward each other are possible at any time.

The Death-Rate of Our Eastern Cities.

We have before us a table of the number of deaths in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston during 1871 and 1872. From these figures, a good many interesting deductions can be drawn. For New-Yorkers, the general conclusions which they sustain are rather consoling than otherwise, for they show that while the death-rate of New-York is still the greatest among the four cities named, there are some evidences that a slight improvement in our sanitary measures has already been productive of such results as warrant the most encouraging expectations in the future. The exceptionally fatal Summer of 1872 has told severely on the public health of all four cities, but it has told in somewhat unequal proportions. In 1871, the death-rate of New-York was about twenty-two per cent. higher than that of Boston and Philadelphia; during 1872 it has been but twelve per cent. higher. Or, to put it in another way, while the death-rate of Boston and Philadelphia has risen, in 1872, seven per 1,000 per annum, as compared with that of 1871, the death-rate of New-York has only risen five per 1,000 per annum. Here are the figures in detail, with the data on which they are based:

In 1871 there were 26,976 deaths in New-York City, which, on the estimated population for that year—956,000—show a rate of annual mortality equal to 28.2 per 1,000. In 1872 the deaths numbered 32,647; the population is estimated at 970,000, and the death-rate is consequently 33.6 per 1,000.

The figures give Brooklyn, in 1871, 10,259 deaths. Its population for last that we estimate at 410,000, showing a rate of mortality of 25 per 1,000 per annum. In 1872 the figures are as follows: Number of deaths, 12,648; estimated population, 412,000; death-rate, 30.7 per 1,000.

For Philadelphia, the returns give the following results: In 1871 there were 15,485 deaths, a population of 685,000, and a death-rate of 22.6. In 1872 there were 20,500 deaths, a population of [illegible], and a death-rate of 29.4 per 1,000.

The Boston returns yield almost precisely the same results as those of Philadelphia. In 1871 there were 5,888 deaths, a population of 258,000, and a death-rate of 22.7 per 1,000. In 1872 the deaths numbered 7,990, the population was 266,000, and the death-rate 29.7 per 1,000.

The above estimates of the increment of population may not be mathematically accurate. They are, at least, all arrived at by the same method, and the injustice, if any, is in the general and not in the relative results. They are, moreover, somewhat less hypothetical than the estimates of our local Register of Records, who places the population of New-York for 1872 at the comprehensive total of one million. There are, doubtless, hours in the day when it amounts to quite this figure, but as the majority of people die in their beds, and not in the streets, our estimate will probably be found a more scientific basis for such deductions. It will be found that the average death-rate for the four cities during last year is 30.8 per 1,000. This is certainly 7 per 1,000 higher than the average death-rate of the four largest British cities during the same period, and at least 5 per 1,000 higher than the average death-rate of the capitals of continental Europe, outside of Berlin and Rome. Keeping in view, however, the fearful severity of last Summer, and the consequent proportion of infant mortality, the comparison is not so unfavorable as might have been expected.

Trinity Church.

The millionaire, however generous he may be, rarely escapes the reputation of closeness and selfish indifference to the sufferings of the poor. Similarly, the rich church is always accused of an inordinate fondness for luxury and display, and a failure to use her wealth in the service of true religion. The corporation of Trinity Church, which is known to be exceedingly rich, has suffered from these misrepresentations, and to many, the story of the liberality with which the income of Trinity Church is used for the noblest purposes, and which was laid before our readers in a communication published in yesterday's TIMES, will be as novel as it is welcome.

The facts in regard to this matter deserve to be briefly recapitulated. Though the income of Trinity Church is reputed to be some sixty millions annually, she has never received in any one year a tenth of that amount, and has habitually spent her entire revenue. She supports six places of worship in this City, besides defraying nearly the entire expenses of four others. She contributes forty thousand dollars annually to the aid of feeble churches, and is systematically buying up all the pews in Trinity Church, St. John's and St. Paul's Chapels, in order to make them free to all. In addition to all this, Trinity contributes largely to missionary enterprises in this City and elsewhere. There are, then, no just grounds for charging the corporation of Trinity Church with a niggardly and unfaithful stewardship over the wealth which has been committed to its charge.

At the last Convention of the Episcopal Church in this City the proposition to build a cathedral was favorably entertained. There are many who think that, inasmuch as Trinity Church, by her extensive affiliations, holds a position not unlike that of a cathedral church, there is no necessity for the costly enterprise of building and endowing a true cathedral. In other words, because Trinity partially performs a good work, there is no reason that it should be thoroughly and completely performed. It should be remembered, however, that the mere primacy over a cluster of subordinate churches is not the end and aim of a cathedral. The object which the supporters of the cathedral scheme expressly sought in the Convention, is the building for the poor of New-York the most capacious and splendid church in the country.

Now, although Trinity Church may, and doubtless will, abolish the system of private pews, and make her churches and chapels open to all, the change will not affect the character of the audiences that assemble in the splendid church at the head of Wall-street, or the plain and humble chapel in the Bowery. The rich will continue to go to Trinity Church, because it is fashionable so to do, and many of the poor will continue to regard the Bowery chapel as a species of religious soup-house. Were Trinity Church to be made a nominal cathedral, it would in no wise change its character as a fashionable church, and would utterly fail to convince the poor that it was a place where they would be warmly welcomed. But on the other hand, if the Episcopal Church of this diocese should build a cathedral edifice worthy of the name; should supply it with its ablest clergymen, and provide means for the most splendid celebration of its impressive service; and should then proclaim it the home of its poor, and welcome to its broad aisles those whose pride keeps them alike out of the fashionable church and the free chapel, a grand and noble work will have been accomplished. The Roman churches would meet for the first time with the rivalry of a church large enough to hold both rich and poor; a cathedral like the great St. Peter's, where the noble is proud to be seen, and where the beggar feels that he is at home. The good work that Trinity is doing is no more an argument against the cathedral scheme than the failure of Trinity to do her duty would be. While good men will be thankful for the wealth that Trinity employs so well, they will also recognise that there is abundant room for the cathedral; and that, even if its erection at this time should be inexpedient, there will come a time when it will be gladly built by the willing offerings of men of all denominations.

Government Telegraphs.

The proposal to bring the telegraph system of the country under control of the Government naturally attracts more attention as the time draws near when action is likely to be taken, one way or the other, by Congress. It is urged that the present rates for telegraphing are too high, and that if the lines were in the hands of the Government the rates would be lowered. The mere fact that any article is too high does not, as a rule, constitute a reason for governmental interference. Such reasoning is not applied to clothes, or boots, or hardware, or to the *cartes* of restaurants, all of which, we know, are high enough. The interposition of the Government in either of these cases might produce, temporarily, great relief; and yet that interposition would become, permanently, a great evil. In general, such matters gradually regulate themselves; and it is the knowledge of this, as well as of the ineradicable mischiefs arising from governmental intermeddling with trade, that has led the people to regard any action of the kind with suspicion and disfavor.

The justice of the analogy between the Post-office and the telegraph is not, perhaps, in all ways, so real as it may seem. Government, after all, does not carry the mails itself; it contracts with others to carry them. We are aware that Mr. RAMSEY's amendment to the Senate bill No. 341, aims to avoid the embarrassments, and possible misdirection of the telegraph, by providing for the incorporation of a postal telegraph company; but, plainly, the Government is at liberty to contract with existing corporations, so that, on its face, legislation of the kind proposed seems superfluous. If the existing system of wires is adequate to meet the existing demand, the points at issue seem narrowed to price and governmental jurisdiction. It has been proposed that the Government should acquire by purchase the property of the Western Union Company, but it is certain that there are grave difficulties in the way of such a step. Waiving the constitutionality, or the feasibility otherwise, of the proceeding, there would undoubtedly be a serious difference of opinion respecting terms. The report of the Postmaster-General suggested a sum of twelve millions; but the Western Union Company claim to be making three millions a year, with rising profits; and, when the English Government bought out the private telegraph companies, it paid a sum whereon six per cent. was equal to the then annual profits of the companies. The discrepancy between twelve millions and fifty, thus shown, may be bridged over, but it is not easy to see how.

Another knotty question refers to the wisdom of still further increasing the Federal patronage and the number of persons in the employ of the Government. We congratulate ourselves, and justly, on the favorable working of the machinery of the Republic. We should be most unwise, however, to turn a deaf ear to the warnings against too great an aggregation of forces in the hands of the central power. The telegraph, unlike the Post-office, must take its messages unsealed. In times of political excitement and close contest, the temptation to use the wires for partisan purposes would assuredly be very strong; and, whether it was resisted or not, the imputation that it had not been so resisted would be widely spread and believed. A difference here occurs as between this country and Great Britain. The mail takes news, as well as passengers, from end to end of that island in a day; and any conceivable misuse of the wires can thus always be set right in that time; but in our vast territory, many days must be consumed for intelligence to be transmitted in like manner. Hence, the temptations and the possibilities attending the application of the proposed system would be in this country commensurately different. Of course, we should all hope to get honest officials, and that the misdirection of so powerful an engine would thus be guarded against; but, in such matters, and as a safeguard against wrong, our policy should manifestly be to trust not in universal integrity, but in the absence of power. Prevention must needs be cheaper and better than cure, and adjust balances and invoke public opinion as we may, the greater the number of channels through which corruption may be effected, the more corruption there will be. The entire scheme is impracticable, and ought to be at once renounced.

The "Claimant" on the Stump.

The utilization of notoriety is rapidly becoming a science. Such a fact is not altogether creditable, either to public taste or public morals, but that it is a fact can hardly be contested. When a murderess who slips, by technical chance, through the meshes of the law, mounts the rostrum in the West, and a woman who has been the direct cause of murder does likewise in the East; when the deserted wives of conspicuous persons give lectures on the rise and fall of their domestic happiness to gaping crowds, and the conspicuous persons celebrate their own immaculateness in thin-glazed fiction or tinkling verse, the truth of our proposition cannot well be disputed. It is not strange, then, that, with the star of such a fashion in the ascendant, so delicate and scrupulous a gentleman as the Tichborne "claimant" should put in an appearance as a public instructor, and seek to get his share of the grist out of the current mill.

After the late extraordinary trial it entered some clever head, the would-be Sir Roger's or another, that it would be a fine thing to set him in the field as a kind of traveling show. If a two-headed calf, or a bearded lady, or an infant hippopotamus can draw money, why, it was argued, should not the much-advertised "claimant"? True, he was and is awaiting his trial, under bail, for felony; but what of that? The fact would add zest to his attractiveness. Besides, the charge against him grew out of, and, indeed, was a part of, the issue whereon his partisans profess to believe "Sir Roger" in the right. Anyhow, the tour in the provinces was decided on, preparatory to a star engagement in the metropolis, and, under charge of two members of Parliament as bear leaders, this unblushing person set forth. As a lecturer, it can hardly be said that Sir ROGER has proved a success. His manner is too ponderous, and lacks the sparkle and persiflage accredited to some of our own escaped convicts who have taken to the same trade in America. But if not funny himself, the "claimant" has been the cause of infinite fun in others. His entertainments seem to have gradually taken the form of debates, wherein he has been "chaffed" by his audience, and has replied, unconsciously at first, and has gradually been stung to fury as the evening wore on. In these lively diversions, the two singular gentlemen who profess a belief in Sir ROGER's good faith and identity have taken a part, and the affair has no doubt turned out a profitable speculation. At all events, it has made a great noise. The "claimant's" march has been one of pride and triumph from Arthur's Seat to the Thames. His path has been strewn with roses, and his brow bound with garlands. To judge from his experience, to pretend to be somebody else is one of the most profitable trades going; and the undeveloped BARNUM, whoever he is, who originated this felicitous idea, has established his title to undying fame.

But even the brightest of scenes must fade, and the most flattering chain of fortune come to a link of adversity. It appears that the "claimant" has been spoiled, like other histrionic luminaries, by too much prosperity, and that he has lately taken to breaking faith with his managers and disappointing his audiences. The wonderful audacity shown by the man throughout his public career did not forsake him, however, when arrested the other day in London and held to answer for these breaches of contract; and he has actually tried to get the Court of Chancery to back him up in his refusal to carry out his bargain with one NUGENT, a music-hall proprietor, who, it now turns out, has been the secret contriver and manager of Sir ROGER's whole starring campaign. Such relief has been denied, but this check will be nothing to a man of the "claimant's" fertile resources. No doubt we shall soon hear that NUGENT's effort to have his contract fulfilled is a base conspiracy on the part of Sir ROGER's opponents *in re* the Tichborne estate, and, attended by half a dozen fresh members of the House of Commons and other congenial friends, that this remarkable personage is stumping the country more merrily and profitably than ever.

MINOR TOPICS.

Prince NAPOLEON, who was recently expelled from France, brought an action for damages against the Prefect of Police and ex-Minister LEFRANC. This action came up for hearing on Wednesday last, and was postponed for one week, the Prince being forbidden to plead in person. Since then Paris has learned of the death of the Emperor, which event leaves Prince NAPOLEON the only member of the Imperial family whose abilities render him dangerous to the Thiers Government. We may, therefore, expect to see the Prince's cause, now pending, promptly decided against him. He will be altogether too disturbing to the Presidential peace of mind to be permitted to reside in France. If he was dangerous a month ago, he is still more dangerous now, as the virtual leader of the Imperialist party.

In a recent lecture Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER remarked that in the late European war ninety-eight per cent. of the Prussian soldiers could read and write, while only forty-eight per cent. of the French had the like knowledge. "Of course they (the French) went down," the lecturer adds. This hasty sort of reasoning has become very common lately, but it is hardly to be relied upon. Did the needle-gun, the excellence of the German officers, and the genius of VON MOLTKE have nothing to do with the defeat of the French? Suppose that the German Army, with all its superiority of numbers, generalship, and equipment, had nevertheless been composed of private soldiers who could neither read nor write, does any one really suppose that in such case MCMAHON would not have marched to Sedan, or that BAZAINE would not have shut himself up in Metz? Most military men will be of the opinion that the literary accomplishments of the Prussian rank and file were of less value than the condition of their shoes and the quality of their ammunition.

The example of the average Mexican General, who, when stationed on the northern border of his free and happy country, is accustomed to find both pleasure and profit in stealing Texan cattle, has recently been imitated by two eminent Venezuelan Generals, who made an incursion into the territory of the friendly republic of Columbia, and carried off much glory and many cattle. It is rumored that the latter republic objects to this sort of thing, and proposes to exchange all sorts of diplomatic notes with the Venezuelan Government. Possibly Venezuela may refuse to heal the wounded honor and return the lifted cattle of her neighbor, and war may be the result. Fancy a condition of affairs in this country in which public opinion would justify Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN in passing over into Canada, at the head of a company of cavalry, and stealing a few hundred cattle.

A beautiful picture of the confusion produced by Tammany in our City Government, and of some of its results, is revealed by the inspection of the boilers used for heating our public schools. How many there are we do not know, but six have been looked at in ten schools of one district. In all cases the boilers are in the charge of men who have not been examined, and do not hold certificates as to their ability to handle them properly. The certificates may not be worth much, but it is a curious fact that what little safety they do confer should be denied to the school children.

Prince LUNALILO, the legitimate heir of the late KAMEHAMEHA V., has set forth his claims to the Hawaiian throne in a proclamation to the Kanakas. Prince LUNALILO is not looked upon with favor by the respectable classes of Honolulu, owing to his undignified habit of lying drunk about the streets, and thus unconsciously tripping up sober citizens, who fall over him on their way home at night. Since the death of the KING he is, however, understood to have washed himself, put on a new hat, and determined to reform. In his proclamation he calls upon the Kanakas to hold an election and vote him the vacant crown. It is not to be denied that this is a revolutionary proposition. No one Kanaka, whether drunk or sober, has the right to order a general election, and it is not impossible that Prince LUNALILO's indiscretion in this matter will afford his enemies a pretext for prosecuting him, and for choosing another King while he is the unwilling tenant of the caboose.

The recent numerous murders in and around Chicago have succeeded in convincing the lovers of law and order throughout the State of Illinois that it is not safe to leave it in the power of the average jury to decide the fate of persons found guilty of murder. In obedience to this change in public sentiment, the State Attorney has just prepared a bill to amend the Criminal Code, the chief features of which may thus be summarized: Hereafter the Judges only shall have the right to determine the degrees of punishment. Jurors shall not be subject to challenge because of having expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of a prisoner on trial, provided they can declare on oath that they will be governed, in arriving at a verdict, entirely by the law and the evidence; the refusal of a Judge to grant a continuance shall not constitute a ground for exception or error; no judgment of conviction shall be reversed by the Supreme Court for technical errors, nor unless it appears from the whole record that there is reasonable doubt of guilt; the voluntary drunkenness of the accused at the time of the commission of the crime charged shall not be allowed to be shown or proved before the jury; nor shall the same be considered or received as an excuse, extenuation, or mitigation of the crime charged; the punishment of the crime of murder shall be death. This bill will be brought before the Legislature at an early day, and, from the agitation which the subject has had of late, is likely to pass without much opposition.

Mrs. LYDIA SHERMAN, of Derby, Conn., found guilty in April last of having poisoned her husband, and who is to be sentenced in a few days to imprisonment for life, has improved the opportunity afforded since her conviction, to make a full and complete confession of her numerous crimes. According to report, she not only acknowledges the murder of HORATIO F. SHERMAN, but that of several other persons with whom she had had intimate relations, extending through a number of years. It will be remembered that this woman, in a fit of remorse, no doubt brought about by the gloom of her prison-cell, not long since restrained her counsel from making further attempts to procure a new trial, declaring that she was entirely satisfied with the verdict already obtained. In these days of exceptions, demurrers, motions, and brazen effrontery on the part of criminals, it is not usual to find many cases like that of LYDIA SHERMAN. And what a contrast her conduct bears to that of the no less notorious LAURA D. FAIR, who has just gone into Court to try and prove to a jury that it is possible for a comparatively unknown caricaturist to injure her character.

Amusements—Announcements of the Day.

The third of Mr. Thomas' series of symphony soirées may be attended this evening at Steinway Hall. Mr. Anton Rubinstein is to be the soloist, and he will play Beethoven's concerto No. 4; the usual variety of interesting works will be interpreted by Mr. Thomas' orchestra....Mrs. Scott-Siddons is to read, in costume, at Association Hall this afternoon. The matinée entertainment at the Olympic Theatre today, and the performance of "Les Brigands" this night are to be the last representations in which Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau, and their associates will appear before local audiences, for some months, at least.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Proceedings of the Committee to Investigate its Relations with the Credit Mobilier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee to examine into the relationship between the Credit Mobilier and the Pacific Railroad Company, and ascertain whether there is any money in these corporations with which to pay the indebtedness of the road to the Government, &c., met today and examined John B. Alley to ascertain where the books and papers of the Credit Mobilier are to be found, in order that they may have all the evidence produced and proceed in the examination as soon as possible. It is the intention of the Committee to use the testimony taken before the Committee of which Mr. Poland is Chairman, so far as the same may be applicable to the case. The Committee will meet again on Monday, when the Committee will ask the House for leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1873.

New-Year's Day passed off very quietly with us, on our barricaded avenue, but I believe there was elsewhere a good deal of gayety and much calling, considering certain unfavorable circumstances and conditions. In the first place, the streets were in a state "to try men's soles"—snow, slush, mud, and magnificent improvements, arrested midway by the severe Winter. In the next place, temperance had come into the councils of the nation, and at the great receptions coffee and chocolate were the rule, and champagne and egg-nog the exception. It must have been rather depressing to gentlemen used to the old style of doing things to make such a round of unmitigated sobriety—to go from house to house and find nothing more intoxicating than the beauty of the ladies; nothing more sparkling than their wit and their diamonds. But the poor fellows toiled on; there was always hope before them. Our excellent *Chronicle* congratulates us and the country generally on this great and good change in the style of New Year refreshments, and affirms that on this happy holiday no unfortunate young gentlemen, overtaken unaware in the [illegible] of social enjoyment, were seen toward night reeling along the streets. The *Evening Star* also

"Looked down, and saw not one."

But, strangely enough, there was talk at our table of two or three young Washingtonians, unworthy of the name, seen abroad in the misty twilight, in what seemed to be a far-gone condition of unquestionable inebriation. It was, doubtless, all the effect of association. Last year's reel was not all out of them. Certain it is, they gave an excellent imitation of the genuine, old-fashioned, Democratic way of being "happy and glorious" on New-Year's Day. Here, as I said in my last, on this chaotic thoroughfare, in these perilous precincts, men are abstemious, as women are domestic, though it would seem that we have temptation enough to drown our troubles in the wine-cup, to eat and drink, for to-morrow we are cut down. A fall is a fall, on New-Jersey-avenue. But it is to be feared that what is gained in temperance is lost in profanity, so the average of virtue in our hapless neighborhood has hardly advanced since the "improvements" began. Housekeepers have complained of some special grievances during the holidays. There was an unprecedented rise in the price of Christmas decorations, caused by a wicked monopoly. We could hardly get holly enough to keep the memory of Liberal Republicanism green. Next came some dark operations in the indispensable seasoning herbs. There was a summer-savory "ring," and a "corner" in sweet marjoram.

I would not say anything against the friendly old custom of New-Year's calls. I would have "received" myself, if I had had a new gown to grace the occasion, and the Sunday papers, and if New-Jersey-avenue had been in a fit condition for fine West End equipages to come into it—my friends being all carriage-people. It is a good custom, of course it is, when sensibly carried out,—but when made an occasion of wretched social rivalry, of gorging and guzzling, of compulsory hob-nobbing with snobs, it is all vanity and vexation of spirit, with an after-clap of headache and caterer's bills.

Our well-to-do colored citizens have, I hear, outdone their white neighbors in feasting, folly, and extravagance.

"O, why does the *black* man follow our track?"

Upon the whole, the "city is jolly under creditable circumstances," considering that we enter on the new year with such frightful and disgusting weather—universal slush and slump—with lawlessness and crime on the increase; with the small-pox, a moribund credit, and a lively Board of Public Works.

The ghastly yellow signal of the pestilence floats heavily on the damp, chilly air from many a tenement-house. They say the abodes of the aristocracy are not obliged to come under the flag. I am told that when a poor victim of the small-pox dies in, or is taken away from, a tenement-house to the hospital, all the inmates of the infected house are shut up, in inexorable quarantine. Strangely enough, in some instances, no provision is made for their living; they are not likely to have any supply of food or fuel on hand, and the consequence is that rather than starve or freeze, they escape from their wretched homes, to beg or steal, and so spread the frightful contagion. Next to our inscrutable Board of Public Works, our Board of Health

"Moves in a mysterious way
Its wonders to perform."

Two or three times a poor colored man, desperate with cold and hunger, has broken jail from a house in which his wife and little ones are confined, and out of which his brother and four children have been carried, dead or dying. He comes to the house of a relative of ours, in which he was once a servant, rings the bell, then retreats a few yards, and, when the door is opened, calls piteously for alms—he who never begged before. I am assured that there is great suffering among families situated as this family are, who are the victims of the disease without having it, and who are almost compelled to become the emissaries of the pestilence, which hitherto has been almost confined to the colored community. It is dying out, I hear—the disease or the community, I hardly know which is meant. They say these people, when they run the blockade of the Board of Health, spread the contagion by street-car riding. They were always given to excessive indulgence in that vehicle. It is to them what whisky is to our Celtic citizens. It is the triumphal car of emancipation, and why shouldn't they ride, at whatever cost to them or us?

Among the good things which we lose with the old year, we count the official services and the fine social qualities, the elevating influence, and the pleasant presence of the Chief of the Indian Bureau, Gen. Walker. We try in vain to become resigned to his resignation by reflecting that our loss is old Yale's gain. A scholarly, soldierly, gracious gentleman, it would be difficult to fill any place he might leave vacant. Such ripe fruit of culture, character, and conscience does not "grow on every bush," even in the choice plantations of the Republican Party.

The unfortunate Land Office is losing some of its most able and faithful officers, who have been beguiled away, generously bid for, by certain soulless railroad corporations. They turn their backs on the positions in which they are wofully needed, on the honored Chief who has toiled for his pittance, and suffered with them, more in sorrow than in anger. The service of the great Republic is a grand thing, for men who can afford it. But better the stalled ox, where pay is, than a dinner of herbs and patriotism therewith. It is fortunate for the ill-paid heads of divisions in this most ill-used and overworked office that they have such a blessed release to hope for. They can flee from the service of a parsimonious and obdurate Government to that of shrewd rail road princes, whose heads are as long in their calculations as the *longus vias* they rule over, and whose ideas are as broad as the land grants they secure. When committees are perverse and Senators faithless, these poor clerks know in whom they can trust. When Congress forsakes them, Tom Scott will take them up.

The only possible way in which to secure and retain competent and reliable officers in this most important Bureau, in which the labor and responsibility have increased five hundred fold in the last forty years, with no increase of pay, is to add greatly to the clerical force, and to raise the salaries, in all the higher grades, at least. This will have to be done finally—perhaps after the most efficient and best-trained men have left the Bureau in disgust. Why will Government constantly repeat the stupid folly of Tarquin, in that little negotiation with the literary lady of Cumæ for her books? With all its parsimonious haggling and delay, it gets less and less for its money in skill, devotion, and brains. But I will return to this matter at a more convenient season, though there ought to be no need. Congress knows too well the story of the requirements and deservings of the General Land Office. The present able Commissioner has again and again, through his reports, thrown a strong *Drummond* light on the whole subject.

I hear that the philanthropists, among them several eminent divines and literary men, strongly recommend for the Indian Bureau Dr. Granville Weeks, of New-York. This gentleman was a Surgeon on the Monitor, and at the time of her wreck was disabled in his right arm for life. His loyal war record should (saving Mr. Sumner's presence,) be a strong recommendation in itself; but I understand Dr. Weeks has, also, some experimental knowledge of Indians, as they do not exist in the immortal pages of Campbell and Cooper. He knows Mr. Lo thoroughly, having made his acquaintance some years ago, while serving as an army surgeon on the North-western frontier. He is an earnest apostle of that policy of conciliation and fair-dealing which seems to have put to sleep the lightnings of Red Cloud, and stilled the fierce lashings of Spotted Tail.

By the way, I see that Gov. Safford, the fearless Indian fighter, the settlers' champion, a small man in stature, but of energy, pluck, and good-feeling, "all compact"—the Miles Standish of Arizona, has come round to the peace policy. He makes choice of it, even for Apaches, perhaps after manner of one Hobson, but he will be likely to adhere to it. He has lately followed that old mountain lion, Cochise, to his lair, and held friendly confabs with him, for the purpose of putting our desperate affairs in that hapless territory on a solid peace basis. He found the "devil not as black as he is painted," as we generally find him, when we come near enough to him, in his human form, which I suspect, is his worst form. To this interview, Gov. Safford went in the way to inspire confidence, and sooth the savage mind.

"He rode all unarmed and he rode all alone." I hope valiant Eastern journalists will honor the brave deed as much as their natural prejudices against the white pioneer will allow of their doing.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

In Concord, N. H., and Springfield, Ill.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—The Union Block, a large wooden building, on Main-street, owned by Lund & Fellows, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The losses and insurance of the occupants are as follows: Danforth & Ingalls, loss, $8,000; insurance, $5,000. William Marshall, clothing-dealer, loss, $8,000; insurance, $6,000. Volger & Clough, furniture-dealers, loss, $14,000; insurance, $8,800. William Volger, confectioner, loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000. Benjamin Carr, photographic materials, loss, $4,000; insurance, $3,000. E. P. Gould, photographer, loss, $2,500; insurance, $2,000. Mrs. John Volger, household effects, loss, $2,000; insurance, $800. A. W. Gale, confectioner, stock removed; loss small; insured. The loss on the building is about $10,000; insurance, $11,000. Eight persons were sleeping in the building, and they barely escaped with their lives. Another fire, last night, destroyed the dwelling and contents of William Prouse; loss, $1,500; insurance, $1,100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—The St. Nicholas Hotel, of Springfield, was damaged by fire, last night, to the extent of $60,000. The loss on furniture by fire and water is about $6,000. The building was owned by H. S. & M. Hubbell, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the furniture by John McCreery, the proprietor of the hotel. The loss on the furniture is fully covered by insurance in the following companies: Royal, of Springfield, Ill.; Fire and Marine, and German-American, of New-York; North British, Mercantile and Franklin. The insurance on the building more than covers the loss, and is in the following companies: German-American, North British, Mercantile, Underwriters' Agency, Franklin, Orient, Hartford, and Home, of New-York.

Bank Deposits of the Public Money.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For several years past our citizens have been compelled to read numerous articles in the public papers relating to the deposits of money belonging to the City and County, and the interest accruing thereon. Until within a short period, such interest was habitually claimed and appropriated by the Chamberlain as a perquisite of his office. Of course it was an object for him to have the amount as large as possible. The money under the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was, and still is, deposited with him, and, being himself one of said Commissioners, he could hardly be expected to seek such investment of it as would be for the benefit of the fund. Sometimes the Controller has not been as careful as he should have been to fix the times of payment of revenue bonds at the earliest date when the receipts from taxes afforded the means of payment. Consequently, the money upon which the City was paying interest remained in his hands to be used meanwhile for his personal advantage.

The financial affairs of the City Government are now of such magnitude that a large amount of money must always be on hand in the Treasury, but it is confidently believed that that amount has much of the time been far greater than was necessary. The management of this money, as it has been administered, has been regarded as an object worthy of the utmost efforts and the freest expenditure to obtain.

In respect to the office of Deputy Chamberlain, now the subject of controversy, I would state that about one year ago the position was offered to myself, but I was advised that under existing laws the Chamberlain had no power to make the appointment, it having been transferred to and vested in the Controller.

My object at present is to suggest a method by which the whole subject may be disposed of in a way consistent with the interest of the tax-payers.

My suggestion is that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of which the Chamberlain should not henceforth be a member, should by law be authorized to invite proposals from corporations and individuals to act as depositaries of the public money, giving adequate security for the safe-keeping of the same, and stating the highest rates of interest they will offer for the use of the average daily balance. Of course the money must be subject at all times to drafts as required by the current business, the award to be made to the party making the most advantageous offers. The Chamberlain's daily receipts should be paid over the same day to the designated depositaries. If this is done, the large amount of bonds required of him and the compensation allowed, because of the responsibility he bears, might be safely and properly diminished.

This proposition to furnish the public security for the custody and use of their funds, it seems to me must be favorably received by all disinterested citizens.

W. E. WARREN.

NO. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873.

EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

A Triumph of Diplomacy—Victory Over France—The Nation's Position—Gloomy Prospects—Condition of Finances.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1872.

Austrian diplomacy, not unnaturally blessed of late with brilliant successes, has at last achieved quite a triumph which throws a sad light upon the ability of the men now in power in France. It will be remembered that when the poor, beaten people looked almost despairingly around for new sources of income, by the aid of which they might be enabled to pay the terrible ransom Prussia exacted with so much sternness, her statesmen thought they had made a great hit when they discovered the tax on matches. The opposition to this measure was loud and universal; all France apparently rose in arms against it, and the debates in the National Assembly assumed a character of bitterness and extreme violence which seemed to be entirely out of keeping with the dignity of the subject. At last the Minister carried the point, and without losing time, he offered, after French fashion, the monopoly to the highest bidder. The chance of making an immense fortune seemed to be admirable, and hence bids were presented in great numbers by enterprising speculators and newly-formed companies. One of the latter obtained the valuable privilege, and everybody was delighted; the Government was to receive a considerable sum into the treasury; the public hoped for good and cheap matches, and the new company for enormous profits. As always happens in such cases, the public was the first to suffer; the new matches turned out to be huge, awkward blocks of wretched wood, imperfectly touched with vile sulphurous compounds—in fact, a huge swindle. The price was enormous, and grumblings, loud and low, were heard among the masses. But worse was to come. The Austrian Ambassador, during a visit he paid to Vienna, was directed to examine the existing commercial relations between his own country and France, and in so doing he alighted, among the State papers on that subject, upon a precious discovery. Soon after his return to Paris, he drove to the Minister of Finance, and, after the usual ceremonies had been exchanged, begged his attention, in the most courteous manner, to an article in the Treaty of Commerce between the Republic and the Austrian Empire, of which he happened to have a copy in his pocket. By that article it was agreed that Austrian matches were forever to be admitted free of charge into France! The poor Minister allowed an "I did not know that" to escape his lips, and sank back dumbfounded. The Austrian bowed and left. But his carriage was still heard in the court-yard, when the huissier announced His Excellency the Swedish Ambassador! and before the unlucky statesman had recovered his equanimity the new-comer repeated in almost the same words that had surprised him so much *his* request that it might please the Minister to examine an article in the treaty of commerce between France and Sweden, by which the famous Swedish matches also were to be admitted free of charge into his country! It appeared afterward that the Austrian Minister, for political reasons, had thought proper to point the article out to his Swedish colleague, and hence the double-headed attack. The monopoly fell, of course, to the ground, and the poor French will have good matches, but must pay higher taxes.

THE NATION'S POSITION.

Austria needs, however, every little success she can obtain, for the crisis has come for her, in which not only her political institutions will be put to a severe test, but her very existence as an Empire will be tried in a furnace far hotter than Prussia ever prepared for her in 1866. After having escaped all the dangers lurking in the eleven independent Diets which have just adjourned, she sees now her Imperial Diet assembled for the purpose of doing nothing less than giving a new constitution to the Empire. What makes this trial peculiarly interesting to Americans is the striking resemblance which exists between Austria and the Union in this aspect. With us, the grave dangers arising from too great an independence of the States have been successfully overcome, and the central Government, strong in its recent triumphs, and stronger still in its well-tried principles, is fairly on the way to make us what, after all, was the main purpose and final aim of the constitution—a nation. The same process is now going on in Austria, without the fearful penalty of a civil war, it is true, but still by means of a struggle which will be most violent and full of perils for its future existence. When the Austrians were driven from Germany, and thus lost the hallowed prestige of an ancient Empire, each nationality of its many-tongued territory claimed absolute independence, and haughty Hungary added a demand for at least paramount sovereignty. To preserve the Empire, most of these demands had to be granted, but the consequences were disastrous. The Diets of the different States increased their demands from year to year, and at the same time their interests began to diverge further and further. The Magyars refused to use German in their debates and in their official publications; the Czechs of Bohemia waged a relentless war against the Germans in their midst, and similar disturbing elements arose on every side, till the clamor was unbearable, and the strife at its height. Then it was seen at last that something decisive must be done if a central Government was to continue and the Empire was to be saved from utter disruption. Hence the Imperial Diet of the day is in fact a Constituent Assembly, charged with the grave task of providing a new form of Government by which all the varied interests of nearly a dozen different nationalities are to be reconciled, and a strong central Government is to be founded. Thus here also the great change through which we have so recently passed is to be made: a confederation of independent States is to be raised to the higher dignity and greater usefulness of a great nation.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

The process will be watched with the utmost interest, since it involves not only the existence of an Empire, but the peace of all Europe. For everywhere grave fears are entertained of vast impending warfare. The magnificent success of the Hohenzollern has led to the adoption in almost all the countries of the Continent of the so-called Prussian system, which means, in fact, the universal arming of all nations. But as individuals who are in the habit of carrying arms are apt to be tempted to use them upon slight pretexts, so great races also are not kept armed to the teeth without falling into temptation. Hence, all France is eagerly waiting for the day when Germany shall declare war against Russia, and here in Vienna not a corporal can be found who does not stroke his long mustache with delight at the idea that as soon as the great exhibition is over, the armies of Austria will march to the Russian frontier. The Germans, it is said, never forgot their defeats at Jena and Auerstaedt, and the disgrace inflicted upon them by the great Napoleon; the Austrians, certainly, have never forgotten the haughty language and insulting acts of Russia in the days of her sorrowful plight, when Hungary had risen in arms and poor Austria was on the brink of destruction. Her great Minister, Auersperg, is, however, fortunately a man of equal wisdom and moderation, and if home intrigues and Papal influence do not drive him too soon from his post, he will see to it that the Empire does not rush rashly into destruction. The lesson taught by the war with Prussia has been a bitter one to learn, but it has been learned, and the Austrian Army is fairly on the way of being reorganized and re-equipped in a manner to make it at least equal in discipline and energy to the famous troops of Germany.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

In the meantime the utmost efforts are made to restore the finances to a healthier condition, but here, also, difficulties are encountered very similar to our own. In Austria, as with us, a costly war led to the issue of paper money; here, as at home, silver and gold have utterly disappeared, and the notes are still at a discount. But the difference between the two countries is sensibly felt in the nature of their resources; while we are enabled to pay our debt, slowly but effectually, and, at the same time, to reduce our taxes, poor Austria has annually to contract new loans in order to cover her deficits, and taxation is already so heavy that all the ingenuity of her financiers cannot devise new sources of income. In the meantime she suffers, as we do, from the almost inevitable consequences of indirect taxation and vast paper issues. Corruption reigns supremely in all branches of Government, and undermines daily, more and more, public confidence. The papers are filled with accounts of defaulting officials, and even the highest functionaries, like the Prime Minister of Hungary, are openly charged with corruption and defalcation. The latter, a Count Lonyay, of ancient lineage and enormous fortune, was accused by the Press not only, but by his opponents in the Assembly, of having filled his pockets at the expense of the State, and by most disgraceful means; and what is still more astounding, he condescended to exculpate himself—but in vain; he was driven from power and lost his high position, together with the respect of the world. If we add to these troubles the subtle and indefatigable intrigues of the Papal Government, which sees in Austria the only Power likely to remain faithful to the Church and to render actual service to its cause, we may appreciate the great dangers which threaten poor Austria, and can only hope that she may learn from our example how to overcome them by supreme energy and unceasing self-devotion.

GOAT ISLAND.

Papers Communicated to the Senate in Response to an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Secretary of War yesterday transmitted to the Senate the following letter and the papers referred to therein:

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1873.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

SIR—In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the United States, calling for any information relating to the expediency of reserving the Island of Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, for military purposes, and also relating to the effects, if any, upon the harbor of San Francisco in approaching said island from the mainland with railroad structures, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report upon these matters by the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, and also a report upon the same subjects by the Board of Engineers for Fortifications for the Pacific coast, together with several tracings and maps to illustrate these reports. These reports substantially agree that certain portions of the island may be relinquished to accommodate the wants of commerce, without materially impairing the power of the sea-coast defenses projected for that island. After a careful review of the subject, I concur in this conclusion. The portions of the island that may be thus occupied by commerce include twenty-eight acres of the northern portion of the island, together with the northern, eastern, and southern portions of the shores, reserving sufficient space on the eastern shore for two Government wharves. Respecting the effects upon the harbor of San Francisco of railroad or other structures, extending from the Oakland shore to, or toward, the Island of Yerba Buena, it is to be remarked that no material injury to the harbor, or channel leading to it, will be caused by such structures, provided they be built upon piers of minimum dimensions placed in the direction of the currents. The letter of instructions from this office to the two boards, their reports in reply, and the drawings accompanying them, are transmitted herewith, the papers being numbered from one to five.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Engineers.

The Board of Engineers for Fortifications, headed by Gen. Barnard, in their report to Gen. Humphreys, say:

We deem it indispensable for the proper defense of the city and harbor of San Francisco that the Island of Yerba Buena should be strongly fortified, and we consider that its joint occupation by the Government and any company or individual is very objectionable. But upon the supposition that the wants of commerce require the construction of a railroad from the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay to the Island of Yerba Buena, and the occupation of a considerable portion of the island and its shore-line with railroad depots, wharves, piers, warehouses, and the appurtenances of a large trade as presented in your instructions, the Board report that portions of the island may be relinquished without materially impairing its defenses. The Board also state that the filling in of the shoal waters on the Oakland shore to the line of deep water would injure the harbor, but that a bridge properly built would not.

The Pacific Coast Board of Engineers, headed by Gen. Alexander, say, in their report to Gen. Humphreys, that the whole of the Yerba Buena Island should be retained by the Government for the defense of the harbor and City of San Francisco, and that the effect of approaching the island by a bridge of piles, or by a causeway, would work serious damage to the harbor of San Francisco. The Board also say, if a portion of this island must be surrendered to railroad purposes the Government will sacrifice a part of the security of the City of San Francisco in time of war to supposed commercial advantages in time of peace. They further express their belief that if a portion of the island is thus given up the cession will result in the building of a commercial town in the middle of the bay, which in time of war might easily be set on fire, and thus necessitate the abandonment of the fortifications on top of the island and lead to the capture of the City of San Francisco. They therefore strongly condemn the proposed relinquishment.

INDIANA.

Financial Condition of the State as Set Forth in the Governor's Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—Gov. Baker delivered his last message to the General Assembly this afternoon. The foreign debt of the State is reported as follows: Amount of five per cent. State stock, as under the adjustment of 1867, $32,869 99; amount of two and a half per cents, $4,060 13; amount of war loan bonds, issued under the legislation of 1861, still outstanding, $139,000. Total, $175,930 12—to which must be added the amount of old bonds issued prior to 1841, payment of which is provided for by act approved Dec. 12, 1872, and interest accrued thereon, making a total of $569,000 on this score, and a grand total of $744,930 12. The domestic debt of the State consists of non-negotiable bonds of the State, issued to its own School Fund, to the amount of $3,905,906 25, the interest of this being pledged to schools. It is really no debt at all in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but a bond that the State shall pay so much into the School Fund. There is in the hands of the Treasurer of the State and the Agent of the State $607,743 84, and the uncollected proceeds of the State tax for 1872 is estimated at $350,000.

The estimated expenses for the present year are: for the present session of the General Assembly, $100,000, and for the ordinary expenses of government, benevolent institutions, reformatories, prisons, interest on the domestic debt and on the war loan bonds, $785,388. This is on the ground that the expenses of these institutions are the same as in 1872. But there is an imperative demand for an increase of accommodations for the insane, and he thinks the levy for the years 1873 and 1874, for State purposes, should be fifteen cents on the hundred dollars; and also that some of the revenue of 1873 will have to be anticipated for extra expenses on this account this year. The necessity of a Bureau of Statistics and the establishment of a school for the education of feeble-minded and idiotic children is pointed out and recommendations made in regard to the same. The submission of an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the resumption of the control of the Wabash and Erie Canal, with the resumption of its debt, and of a vote in regard to the holding of a Constitutional Convention are recommended for an election on the second Tuesday in October, at which election also delegates to the said Convention shall be elected to meet if the people decide to have such Convention held. Liberal appropriations are recommended for the State Geological Department. The Philadelphia Centennial celebration and the Washington Monument are commended to the consideration of the Legislature without recommendation. A joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature and a letter of Gov. Hayes transmitting the same, complaining of a breach of faith on the part of Indiana in regard to a compact to keep up the Wabash and Erie Canal is presented, with a recommendation that the Legislature pass a joint resolution denying that such compact ever existed between the two States.

Something About Mrs. Bishop.

Of the lady whom the natives of the Sandwich Islands proposed to make their Queen, the Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says: "Mrs. Bishop will be well remembered by many residents of this city who met her while she was visiting with the family of Hon. Elisha H. Allen, at Mrs. Hobbs' on State-street, a year ago last Summer. Mrs. Bishop is a native of the Sandwich Islands, closely related to the royal family, highly educated and refined. She was married some years since to an English gentleman, whose name she bears."

The Troy *Budget* more definitely says:

"Mrs. C. R. Bishop is a native, but the wife or widow of a former Trojan lawyer, who, at the time of the Oregon fever, left these parts in company with Wm. Lee, also a lawyer, brother of Thos. Lee, of West Troy. Both were partners in the law business here, but were originally from Sandy Hill, Washington County. On their way to Oregon they stopped at the Islands, and were so well received that they remained there, and Mr. Lee was appointed Chief-Justice by the King. Lee died some years since, having previously married a Miss Kate Newton, of Albany, who, we believe, is the present wife of Prof. Youmans. Bishop's wife, the one spoken of as likely to succeed to the throne, was a near relative of the late King."

THE DERBY POISONER.

Confession of Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the Murderer of Three Husbands and Four Children.

The Hartford *Courant*—which is usually a much better source of information respecting news matters in New-Haven than the papers published in that city are—gives from a special correspondent the substance of the confession recently made by Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the Derby poisoner, to the jailer in New-Haven. It is a fearful story of crime, and is as follows:

Mrs. Lydia Sherman was arrested in June, 1871, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the charge of having murdered her husband, Horatio N. Sherman, in Derby in this State, in the year 1871. She was also charged with murdering two of his children, but was only tried for the first crime. Besides these she was said to have poisoned two other husbands and several of their children. The trial occurred in March, 1872, in New-Haven, and was noticeable among "poison trials" for the very clear testimony of Prof. Barker, of Yale College, who had examined the remains of the three first-mentioned victims. His evidence was as conclusive as circumstantial evidence could be. The only question was as to the motive that could lead a sane person to such a step. The trial resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree, the jury uniting in considering her guilty, but allowing that the circumstantial nature of the evidence permitted of a "reasonable doubt," and so did not call it of the first degree. After she was found guilty she was sent to the jail in New-Haven, and she will be taken from thence to the Superior Court to receive her sentence some day this week or next.

Since she has been imprisoned her mind has been seriously troubled, and recently she has made a full confession of her guilt, and expresses herself as much relieved thereby. On the 28th day of December, 1872, she began her story to the jailer, Capt. Webster. Mrs. Sherman is a very ignorant woman. She can scarcely write at all, and, like many persons who have done less than herself to make history, she is unable to remember dates with any accuracy, so that in parts her narrative is vague. All through her trial, in Court and to her own counsel, she positively denied ever having poisoned anybody, and she begged to be allowed to take the stand and swear thereto, but she was not allowed to by her counsel.

Mrs. Sherman's story is as follows: She was born in New-Brunswick, N. J., in 1825, and was early left an orphan. At the age of seventeen she joined the Methodist Church, and at a love-feast there she met Edward S. Struck, whom she subsequently married. Struck in time became a policeman at Yorkville, one of the suburbs of New-York City. One night there was a row in a saloon on his beat, and a detective was killed. Struck was off without leave. He was reprimanded and disgraced. It troubled him very much, and finally it weighed so on his mind that he became crazy and had softening of the brain. He then was discharged. When he recovered it was only to be very feeble physically and unable to get any work, so that he was only a burden to his wife. One day a male friend of hers suggested to her that she could get rid of the man by poison. She took kindly to the idea, and gave him arsenic in his food, and she also, with the same poison, killed their youngest two children, so that they also should not be burdens to her, and should not have, as she says, to grow up to life's cares.

She was not suspected of this murder, and soon after it went to Litchfield, in this State, to live. Here she met one Dennis Hurlburt and married him, but she did not get along particularly satisfactorily to herself with him, and so she poisoned him.

Soon after his death she was told by a friend that there was a man in Derby, named Horatio N. Sherman, who had a plenty of money, and had lost his wife, and that by skillful management, if she wanted a third husband, she could probably get him. Accordingly she went there and applied to him for the place of housekeeper in his family, and he engaged her, and subsequently she succeeded in marrying him. He had two small children, Ada and Frankie, and these she determined to poison and did poison, but she did not plan to poison Sherman. She intended to employ the arsenic upon the rats in her house as well as to kill the children, and she purchased it in New-Haven, at Peck's drug-store, with the first-mentioned object. She took the package home and put it on a shelf beside a similar package of saleratus. Mr. Sherman used to drink a great deal of cider, into which he would put saleratus to make it foam. This was his favorite drink. The saleratus and the arsenic on the shelf became mixed in some way, but she did not mix them, but saw they were so. One night some friends were present, and they had some "toddy" to drink. Her husband invited her to take some, but she chose, in preference to drink some of his cider prepared to foam. Soon after she took it she went out of the house to call upon a neighbor, and was taken suddenly very sick, so badly that she was utterly unable to do anything for herself, and had to be carried into the house. But she rallied in a little while. She thinks that this sickness was due to the arsenic that had been mixed with the saleratus, and that when he died, it was because of taking more of a similar preparation at a later period. In no other way did she know of his obtaining poison, and the talk of the prosecution about her putting arsenic into his tea and into "slings" and other hot drinks was all expended on a wrong track. This was not, therefore, such a clear case of murder as the others. In fact, she merely neglected to warn him of his danger, and that she did not always remember it herself is shown in the fact of her having taken some of the cider. It is curious that the only death for which she could not be held accountable, according to her story, should be that for which she has been convicted.

SO INSIDIOUS ARE THE FIRST APPROACHES OF Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, upon the first appearance of cough, pain, or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is steadily increasing in circulation and popularity. The several leading features of this edition make the SUNDAY TIMES a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

This Edition is peculiarly fitted for family reading, for, besides the current news of the day, it contains a large amount of interesting matter on social and leading topics. Several original articles are also given in each issue, while the careful selections from current literature, both foreign and domestic, make the paper a most desirable one to the general reader.

Among the original articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 12, will be found the following:

TUTWHILER'S DRIVE, or a description of the famous stage-route in Idaho, with some characteristic sketches of the people to be met with by travelers.

Several other original articles will also be given.

Besides these, the regular features will be continued, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS—A full record of the week, with gossip of events at home and abroad.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving the latest movements in National Guard circles, and considerable information in current topics for Military men.

ART NOTES, with the latest gossip in local and foreign studios.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, by mail and telegraph.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the topics of the day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of first-class readers. All advertisements intended for this edition must be handed in before 9 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

The Best Hair-Dressing. Millions say "BURNETT'S COCOAINE."—*Advertisement.*

These who have tested the excellences of that pattern hotel, the American House, Boston, are rarely tempted to leave it for any other. It is still under the personal supervision of LEWIS RICE & SON.

Wood Carpeting, No. 942 Broadway. Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 25c. per foot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

You will always hear men who know what to eat and how to dine, calling for the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE at all the best hotels.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CONVERSE—DOWSE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1873, at Pittsfield, Mass., by Rev. John Todd, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. O. Bartlett, EVERETT H. CONVERSE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARTHA S. DOWSE, of Pittsfield.

CORNELL—KEEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, in the Arch-street M. E. Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. Andrew Longacre and Rev. Henry W. Warren, Mr. J. M. CORNELL, of this City, to Miss SAIDEE A. KEEN, daughter of Mr. John F. Keen, of Philadelphia.

GRAY—LANE.—At Sprinfield, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. A. Reed, WILLIAM M. GRAY, of this City, to ELMA A. LANE.

HALL—FAILING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1872, at Calvary Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Walker, Dr. WALTER L. HALL, of St. George, N. B., to Miss JENNIE FAILING, daughter of A. D. Failing, of this City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Trenton, Clinton County, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1873, Mrs. MARY (WETMORE) BALDWIN, aged 82 years.

Mrs. Baldwin was a direct descendant in the third generation of Rev. James Wetmore, M. A., Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New-York, from 1723 to 1726, and Rector of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., from 1726 to 1760.

☞ Westchester and Delaware County, New-York, papers please copy.

BARR.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 9, after a brief illness of pleuro-pneumonia, WILLIAM A. BARR, in the 40th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 140 West 34th-st., on Monday, Jan. 13, at 11 A. M. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel. His friends, and those of his father, Thomas J. Barr, and of the family, are requested to attend his funeral without further invitation.

DABNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 9, of inflammation of the bowels, PERCY BRETOUN, son of Charles K. and Adelaide E. Dabney, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 162 Van Buren-st., Brooklyn.

DUNKEL.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Jan. 9, JOSEPH DUNKEL, aged 42 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 9, 1873.

SUMMONS.—The members of Huguenot Lodge No. 448, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a Special Communication to be held at the Lodge-room, in New-Rochelle, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 12¼ sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOSEPH DUNKEL.

R. M. MITCHILL, W. M.

WALTER BELL, Secretary.

FULLER.—In Kent, Conn., Jan. 4, ASHBEL FULLER, aged 56.

HENSHAW.—On Friday, 10th January, 1873, MARTHA, wife of Samuel Henshaw, New-Brighton, Staten Island, aged 43.

Will be interred on Sunday, 12th, from Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock.

HAYWARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, MELVILLE HAYWARD, in the 37th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 96 Lee-av., corner of Keap-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

JAYNE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at Fergusonville, MARY E., widow of the late George A. Jayne, aged 42 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Puritan Church, corner Lafayette-av. and Marcy-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

KANE.—At Tarrytown, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873, DELANCEY KANE, Esq., in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Saturday, Jan. 11, at St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, at 12½ o'clock. Trains leave, via Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Depot at 10½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. Carriages will await friends of the family, who are respectfully invited to attend.

MYERS.—At Fordham, Wednesday, 8th inst., FRANCIS M., son of Mary and the late Dr. S. F. Myers, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Charles W. Bathgate, at Fordham. Carriages will be at Fordham Depot on the arrival of the train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 1 o'clock.

STEBBINS.—At New-Providence, N. J., on the 8th inst., WILLIAM STEBBINS, formerly of this City, aged 86 years.

Funeral from his late residence on Saturday morning, 11th inst., at 9 o'clock.

VOORHIS.—On Friday, Jan. 10, 1873, ABRAHAM VOORHIS, aged 74.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIS.—On Thursday, 9th January, SARAH A., widow of Valentine Willis, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 237 East 33d-st., on Saturday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be removed to New-Jersey for interment.

WEBB.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, CATHERINE ALICE, only child of Dr. Z. S. and Ophelia R. Webb, aged 11 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 284 West 21st-st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

WELLES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, JAMES HENRY WELLES, aged 53 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Wells, at Aurora, N. Y., Saturday, 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEAT HOLIDAY GOODS—GOLD PENS.
(CIRCULAR.)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S Pens, from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect gold pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, President Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President Am. Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardesley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of North Am.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President Nat'l B'k of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
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J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bk. of N. Y. N. Bkg. Ass.
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Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
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THE BRAIN

Is the fountain-head of all sensation, and governs and controls the muscles and organs of the Body through the Nervous System. If the vigor of the Brain is impaired by Age, Disease, Overwork, or other cause, the Sympathetic Nerves, which all centre on the Brain, become debilitated, and through the Nerves the Stomach, Heart, Lungs, Liver and Genital Organs become weakened and diseased, causing the development of *Consumption, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, General Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite and Vigor, and a General Prostration of the Vital Forces and Powers,* with all their attendant evils. Unless prompt measures are taken to Stimulate and Invigorate the Brain and Nervous Centres, *Death is certain to ensue!*

PHOSPHORUS is the life of the Brain and Nervous System—its indispensable Chemical Food. Supply this Life-giving and Life-sustaining element by the administration of WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, which is a healthful stimulant, a vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator, and a nourishing Chemical Food, exerting a powerful influence directly upon the Brain and Nervous System, restoring the Nervous Energy, reinvigorating all the functional processes of Life, and thereby overcoming and preventing Disease and insuring vigorous health. Sold by all Druggists. $1 and $2 per bottle.

J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
No. 36 John-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 11, 1873, close at this office on Wednesday at 10 A. M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 and 12 M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1873.

HARPER & BROTHERS' LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Jan. 10, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of S. H. [illegible], Esq., referee, sold a three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, latter 22 by [illegible], situate on the north side of East Fifty-seventh-street, seventy-eight feet east of Second-avenue, for $16,000, the purchaser being Adolph Livinger, a second mortgagee. This same property was sold at auction, at the Exchange some six months since, for [illegible]. Joseph McGuire, also under a Supreme Court [illegible] decree, David McAdam, Esq., referee, [illegible] of a three-story and basement Nova Scotia [illegible] front house and lot, latter 20 by 102.2, located on [illegible] West Seventy-first-street, 610 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $14,560, purchaser A. R. [illegible], plaintiff in the legal action. The sale of eight lots on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was also noticed for yesterday by Mr. McGuire, but owing to the non-appearance of the referee in the case nothing was done. The only other business transacted was an adjournment by Hugh N. Camp, of the legal sale of house and lot No. 316 East Sixteenth-street, until Tuesday of next week, Jan. 14.

For to-day, at the Exchange, a foreclosure sale, under the direction of Henry Alker, Esq., referee, is announced, of a house and lot on the east side of Chrystie-street, 193.2 feet south of Houston-street, the lot being in size 25 by 75.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold, at private contract, four full-size lots on the north-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-first-street, for $34,300.

During next week quite a large number of auctions, mostly legal, but many of importance, are expected to occur. Investors will, therefore, find it to their interest to consult the list which will be found, as usual, published in this column on Monday.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, Jan. 10, plans for the erection of the following new buildings in the City have been submitted at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

Brown-stone Fronts.

Two stores and basements, Nos. 111 and 113 Orchard-street, 26.1 by 72, five stories; John Bebenstein, owner.

Iron Front.

One first-class store, No. 34 Greene-street, 25 by 97, five stories; Julius Leopold, owner.

Brick Fronts.

One first-class dwelling, East Sixty-first-street, north side, 75 feet east of Third-avenue, 20 by 55, three stories and basement; T. & J. D. Cummings, owners.

Four French-flat dwellings, with stores, Eighth-avenue, north-east corner of Twentieth-street, one 22.10 by 75; three, 20 by 60, five stories; Leonard M. [illegible], owner.

Two French-flat dwellings, with stores, Third-avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Sixty-second-street, 25 by 61, five stories; T. & J. D. Cummings, owners.

One French-flat dwelling, with store, Ninth-avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Forty-ninth-street, 20.7 by 60, four stories; Samuel Cameron, owner.

One second-class dwelling, East Eighty-first-street, north side, 80 feet west of Second-avenue, 16 by 22, two stories and basement; John Schwegler, owner.

One second-class dwelling, East One Hundred and Fifth-street, 200 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 25, two stories and basement; Austin C. Bowes, owner.

Four stores and tenements, Nos. 184, 186, 188, and 190 Third-street, 24 by 75, five stories and basement; C. Johnson, U. Goeller, and others, owners.

Three stores and tenements, East Eleventh-street, north side, 220 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 62, five stories; Martha Buck, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 16 Monroe-street, 25 by 47 to 50.10, five stories; Thomas F. Bagly, owner.

One tenement-house, East Seventy-fourth-street, south side, 300 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 55, four stories; Wm. O. Gorman, owner.

One first-class store, Varick-street, south-east corner of Laight-street, 25 by 100, five stories; John H. Miller, owner.

One frame and molding manufactory, West Twenty-sixth-street, north side, 186 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 49.9 by 98.9, three stories and basement; Silas M. Whitcomb, owner.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

The following buildings have been reported at the Department as unsafe since the last weekly report:

Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Centre-street, unsafe remaining walls; Robert Craighead, owner.

No. 238 East Sixteenth-street, unsafe ceilings; Mrs. Wright, owner.

No. 130 Third-avenue, (front,) unsafe rear wall, Wm. W. Smith, owner.

No. 430 Third-avenue, (rear,) unsafe generally; Wm. W. Smith, owner.

No. 22 Willett-street, unsafe foundation; Wm. B. Rogers, owner.

Building south-west corner South-street and Burling-slip, unsafe west wall; J. T. Van Rensselaer, owner.

No. 320 Fifth-street, unsafe ceilings; J. G. Krekel, owner.

No. 122 East Twenty-first-street, unsafe flue; S. [illegible], owner.

No. 9 [illegible]-street, unsafe front and south gable walls; A. T. Stewart, owner.

No. 139 Varick-street, unsafe foundation and chimney; Philip Malone, owner.

No. 22 Beekman-street, unsafe chimney; Eugene M. Ketoltas, owner.

No. 25 Howard-street, unsafe outside stairs; Charles M. Duquerre, owner.

No. 12½ Vandewater-street, unsafe front wall; A. G. Vandervoel, agent.

No. 36 Rose-street, unsafe front wall and lintels; Timothy Kennedy, owner.

No. 21 East Twentieth-street, unsafe chimneys; F. H. Churchill, executor.

No. 134 East Forty-first-street, unsafe east gable; Burnett & Buck, agents.

No. 102 Oliver-street, unsafe chimney cap; Geo. F. Demarest, agent.

No. 189 Chambers-street, unsafe rear wall; Mrs. Sophia Butler, owner.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 3-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., East 57th-st., n. s., 78 ft. e. of 2d-av.; lot, 22x100	$16,000

By Joseph McGuire.

1 3-story and basement Nova Scotia front h. and l., West 71st-st., n. s., 610 ft. e. of 9th-av.; lot, 21x102.2	14,560

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

James-st., No. 9, w. s., 26x122, foreclosure	$30,000
Varick-st., No. 100, e. s., 22x84	10,000
5th-st., n. s., 208 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x103.3	18,100
22d-st., n. s., 113.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x98.9, h. and l.	21,000
33d-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9, h. and l., foreclosure	7,000
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.	15,000
39th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, two-third part	4,666
63d-st., s. s., 125 feet west of 1st-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	22,000
71st-st., s. s., 222.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	22,500
73d-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16x102.2, h. and l.	27,500
73d-st., n. s., 18 ft. w. of Madison-av., 15x80, h. and l.	27,000
119th-st., n. s., 128 ft. e. of Avenue A, 19.9x100, h. and l., contract	13,500
142d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
160th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x99.11; 160th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x99.11	12,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 49 ft. n. of 50th-st., 20x80, foreclosure	20,300
Madison-av., e. s., 59.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x80, h. and l., foreclosure	10,975
Madison-av., e. s., 39.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x80, h. and l., foreclosure	10,000
Madison-av., e. s., 79.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x80, h. and l., foreclosure	10,450
Madison-av., e. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 20x80, h. and l., foreclosure	10,925
3d-av., n. w. corner of 33d-st., 19x56.6, husband to wife, C. a G.	nom.
3d-av., e. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 77th-st., 19.1x75, h. and l., mortgages $8,500	15,000
5th-av., e. s., 73.10 ft. s. of 18th-st., 26.3x100, h. and l., ½ part	6,000
5th-av., e. s., 73.10 ft. s. of 18th-st., 26.3x100, h. and l., ½ part	6,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 1,257, 4 years, per year	$3,600
14th-st., s. e. corner of Broadway, Maison Dorée, 10 years, per year	18,000

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A bargain to a prompt purchaser. Terms liberal.
M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 72 Cedar-st.

WIDE STORE FOR SALE—WITH POSsession May 1 next; the five-story store, 30 feet wide, known as No. 42 New-st., and adjoining the New-York Warehouse and Indemnity Company building, and close to Exchange-place and the Stock Exchange; price, $45,000 on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND COVERing about three and a half City lots, on Worth-st., running through to Leonard-st., near Centre-st.; a splendid location for a large manufacturing business. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAIN AT JERSEY CITY.—A handsome three-story, basement and subcellar, high-stoop, brick house, with 100-foot lot; thirteen rooms, elegantly finished, all modern improvements; fashionable location, only five minutes' walk from Cortlandt and Desbrosses-street ferries; must be sold immediately; only $8,500; only $2,000 cash, balance on mortgage to suit purchaser. J. M. GIBSON, auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Call or send stamp for January *Real Estate Circular*.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—MILL PROPerty, with twenty-two acres of ground and substantial brick building, 80x40 feet, with sheds, &c., at Riverside, Conn., thirty-five miles from New-York City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at the outlet of the Mianus River, (Cos Cob Bridge,) on the Sound; good dock, and depth of water sufficient for any vessel; suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM AND country-seat for sale, containing eighty-six acres of excellent land, thirty-two miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad; buildings in good order. Address Box No. 41, Post-office, Chappaqua, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

MARKET GARDENING.—TO LET, ON shares or for cash, four acres near City, with some house-room, stabling, tools, fruit, berries, manure, &c. Apply at West Elizabeth (N. J. C. R. R.) Depot.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS extra wide store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.; store, basement and subcellar, 30x200 feet; cannot be seen without a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OR FIVE years, workshop, 26 feet front, 46 feet deep; water and water-closet in building; No. 8 Extra-st. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 29 3d-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brick house No. 111 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; has the modern improvements; rent, $1,300.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE

GREATEST NEW ROAD.

The New-York Midland must rank as the greatest of the new railroads built in the United States for many years.

However great the success of any other enterprise, or however promising, put New-York City in place of one of its termini, and it is self-evident that that success or promise would be infinitely increased. THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND HAS NEW-YORK CITY FOR ITS STARTING-POINT.

The receipts of the great lines running west from New-York City (the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central) place them first in rank in the country. THE MIDLAND RUNS WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in rivalry with these three, and is intended to be THE SHORTEST LINE.

Each of the other lines represents several times what the Midland will have cost when double-tracked and equipped—and it is very LIGHTLY MORTGAGED.

Of the mortgages we offer for sale:

THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, (secured since their issuance by a second mortgage,) the most attractive and promising of all the issues.

THE GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS issued on the Montclair Road, (its short route through New-Jersey,) the cheapest of all the first mortgage issues.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Ct.

GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 9 per cent. interest. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President. This Road will be completed by 1st February next, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the Bonds as a perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, payable to Mrs. S. Fleet Speir, for $1,000, No. 1,616, dated Nov. 16, 1872. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 27th day of December, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,448,902 72
Overdrafts	5,015 19
United States bonds to secure circulation	290,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	225,434 76
Due from national banks	73,581 69
Due from State banks and bankers	7,795 61
Banking-house	298,577 61
Other real estate	4,136 40
Taxes paid	11,259 96
Premiums	1,971 96
Cash items, (including stamps)	40,532 63
Exchanges for Clearing-house	4,145,480 62
Bills of national banks	2,500 00
Bills of State banks	1,455 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	570 96
Specie, viz.: Coin	36,887 00
Legal-tender notes	444,363 00
Clearing-house certificates	10,000 00
	$7,048,765 11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$750,000 00
Surplus fund	56,027 06
Discount	30,266 64
Interest	11,842 31
Profit and loss	17,914 20
National bank circulation outstanding	231,000 00
Dividends unpaid	5,183 64
Individual deposits	1,848,816 27
Certified checks	3,462,482 74
Due to national banks	320,050 36
Due to State banks and bankers	315,181 89
	$7,048,765 11

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, EDWIN J. HUESTIS, Cashier of the National Bank of the Commonwealth in the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. HUESTIS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1873.
J. B. MOTT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct.—Attest:
EDWARD HAIGHT,
GUSTAV REYNAUD, } Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS,

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class City property. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

WE HAVE SUMS OF $4,000, $5,000, $8,000 and $10,000 to loan without bonus, for estates or improved City property. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS,

BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN

Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive **nitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.**

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock at par,** at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE MILWAUKEE

AND

NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $18,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay, by the shortest practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprise is a legitimate one, the road is thoroughly well built, and the parties in interest are among the best business men in the country.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered in sums to suit, by
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the purchase of

$200,000 Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.

$100,000 Public Park Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1918.

Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject any proposals not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
Dec. 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUStees of this Company and Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 16, 2 P. M., to Jan. 22, 10 A. M.
GARRY PERDON, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors of this bank will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, the 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

PORTLAND

AND

OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,

Vermont Division.

The Shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal 57 miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY

Only $16,000 Per Mile

ON A

COMPLETED ROAD.

The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

The traffic of this Road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business, it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of BLOCK COAL.

We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market.

For pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

CHICAGO AND CANADA

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
GUARANTEED BY THE
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12½ o'clock:

$28,000 First Mortgage Sevens, due in 1887, of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED ON EACH BOND.

The Winona and St. Peter's Company forms the line of the Chicago and North-western Railroad in the State of Minnesota, is wholly owned and controlled by the latter Company, which pays the interest January and July on these bonds at its office in this City.

CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITY.
COOK COUNTY (INCLUDING CITY OF CHICAGO) TWENTY YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

The indebtedness of Cook County is exceedingly small, less than one per cent. of the value of the property assessed.

We recommend the Bonds as a first-class investment security.
GREENEBAUM BROS. & CO., Bankers,
National Park Bank Building, No. 216 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The amount of capital of said Company is $1,000,000. Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, consisting of mines at Austin, Nevada, necessary for the business of said Company, as full-paid stock, and not liable to any further calls or assessment. The amount of the existing debts of the Company does not exceed $500 80.
JOHN A. MONSELL, President.
DANL. S. ARNOLD, }
J. A. REED, } Trustees.
WM. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: WM. H. ALVORD, of said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing report is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Sworn to before me the 10th day of January, 1873.
THEO. F. C. DEMAREST,
Notary Public, New-York County.
WM. H. ALVORD.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA

AND

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

AN EAST AND WEST AIR-LINE OF 152 MILES FROM INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, TO DECATUR, ILLINOIS, two of the largest railway centres in the West.

The WESTERN DIVISION (eighty-five miles) of this important line, opening, for the first time, direct Western communication with the

BLOCK COAL FIELDS

of Indiana, will be completed and ready for business, with an ample first-class freight and passenger equipment, by FEBRUARY, 1873.

It traverses a populous and a highly cultivated district, now without railway connections, and it is assured a profitable business from the start, in coal and farm products.

A large part of the cost of construction has been, and will in the end, be paid in cash by the stockholders and people on the line.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest, in GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. of gross earnings.

Whole Issue, $3,500,000, of which those now selling are on COMPLETED ROAD.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial Agents of the Company (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD,

OF LONG ISLAND,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(EXTENSION)

FOR SALE BY

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 24 Pine-st.,

Pamphlets and all particulars upon application.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of .... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY,
NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on the 10th ult., the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

CHAS. L. ANTHONY,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAMUEL F. BARGER,	JAS. H. HOYT,
PHILO C. CALHOUN,	HENRY L. DYER,
H. B. KUNHARDT,	D. T. HOTCHKISS,
E. F. SHEPARD,	HARRY CONRAD.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 7th inst., HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President, ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President, and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE for its sinking fund its mortgage bonds to the amount of $29,030 (twenty-nine thousand and thirty dollars) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 13th January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY,
DEC. 18, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9, evenings.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

33rd DIVIDEND.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY

Fire Insurance Co.

OFFICES { Corner Broadway and 1st-st., Brooklyn. No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn. No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

CAPITAL	$250,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1873, after paying all losses, including Boston	203,960 90
ASSETS	$453,960 90

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
EDMUND DRIGGS, President.
N. W. MESSEROLE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 183 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.
T. Y. BROWN,
Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
SIX PER CENT.,
payable on demand, at the office, No. 132 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.

Capital	$200,000
Assets, Jan. 1, 1873	329,872
Liabilities	35,357

This Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
A dividend of 3 per cent. was declared this day upon the stock and stock liabilities of this Company payable on and after the 1st of February next. Books close on the 10th inst. and reopen the 1st proximo. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place.
W. BANNEY, Secretary.
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1, 1873.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th of this month.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition, and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 10th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1873, free of all tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of THURSDAY, 26th inst., until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY,
SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1873, upon the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company, have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York, on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Feb. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 14th day of January instant, after which and until the 5th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Ga., Dec. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. HAS been declared in currency on consolidated first mortgage bonds at ninety-five, payable 20th January proximo, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer-books closed till payment of dividend.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, EQUITABLE BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent. (7 per Cent.) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Jan. 9, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, President.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

JAN. 1, 1873.
ORGANIZED 1848.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,187,900 00
Stock investments	6,691,[illegible]
Amount loaned on public stocks	723,[illegible]
Real estate, cost, $92,681 35, market value, $75,000; Standing on books at $92,681 35	92,681 35
Real estate, cost, $150,000, market value, $175,000; Standing on books at $150,000	150,000 00
Cash	425,[illegible]
Accrued interest and premium on stocks	421,407 99
Total	$9,987,046 65

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors		$9,[illegible]
Principal	$9,115,619 06	
Interest credited for 1st January, 1873	239,[illegible]	
Excess of Assets Over all Liabilities,		$612,129 78
Total		$9,987,046 65

STATISTICAL.

Number of open accounts on the morning of Jan. 1, 1873	28,092
Number of accounts opened during the year 1872	8,[illegible]
Number of accounts closed during the year 1872	4,[illegible]
Number of accounts opened since organization	78,787
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during 1872	$2,135,287 00
Amount deposited (including interest credited) for the same period	2,597,789 [illegible]
Amount withdrawn during the year 1872	2,442,342 13
Amount of interest or profits received during the year 1872	605,104 48
Amount of interest credited depositors during the same period	463,406 [illegible]

Amount of each semi-annual credit of interest for the year 1872, and when credited January, $242,962 12; July, $220,444 56.

Rate per cent. of dividends or interest to depositors during past year, 5 and 6 per cent.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York, market value, $5,060,100	$2,187,900 00
Stock Investments, viz.:	
United States bonds, par	1,[illegible]
New-York State stocks, par	116,[illegible]
South Carolina bonds, par, $150,000	36,[illegible]
City of New-York stock, par	2,[illegible]
City of Brooklyn stock, par	[illegible]
City of Utica stock, par	[illegible]
City of Albany stock, par	[illegible]
City of Syracuse stock, par	315,000 00
City of Oswego stock, par	104,000 00
County of New-York stock, par	[illegible]
County of Westchester bonds, par	100,[illegible]
Demand loans on United States bonds, State stock, and City of New-York stock	723,[illegible]
Banking-house, market value, $75,000, cost	92,681 35
Real estate, market value, $175,000, cost	150,000 00
Cash	425,[illegible]
Accrued interest and premium on stocks	421,407 99
Total	$9,987,046 65

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1872.
W. W. LYON,
Notary Public New-York County.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1872, will be paid to the stockholders of the Company on the 20th day of January, 1873, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 21st proximo.
B. F. NEWCOMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 19th, both inclusive.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.
SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York. THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against EDWARD HAGAN and MARGARET V., his wife, Elias N. Crow as assignee in bankruptcy of said Edward Hagan, George G. Collis, Edward Green, The South Brooklyn Saw-mill Company, William Gotheut, John Crow, and Henry Hopkins, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1872.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 17th day of December, 1872.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ADELAIDE BEAUMONT, BESSIE G. SHELTON, PHILO S. SHELTON, Jr., her husband, and MAX FRANKENHEIMER, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 240 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 3, 1873.
TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City, County and State of New-York, this 9th day of January, 1873.
TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER,
ja11-law6wSa* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the property and effects of the INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 173 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
JARVIS SLADE, Receiver.
WARREN G. BROWN, Attorney for Receiver.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.	*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.	Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12.
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FRANCE, Thomson......Wed'day, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace......Wed'day, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, Thompson......Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner......Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.

These steam-ships are

AMONGST THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin......[illegible] currency.
Steerage......[illegible] currency.

Prepaid [illegible] from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC......SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.
ATLANTIC......SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3½ P. M.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 2 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, Staterooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and Stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $34, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Saturday, Jan. 18, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Jan. 23, 11 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Jan. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $[illegible] currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON......ROUSSEAU...Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE......DANRE...Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

The steamer CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, on the 15th, at 7 A. M., for Kingston, Savanilla, Santa Martha, and Cartagena.

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 19th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

EUROPA...Wed., Jan. 15	INDIA......Sat., Jan. 25
ANGLIA...Sat., Jan. 18	CALIFORNIA..Sat. Feb. 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Price......Jan. 15, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan......Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman. Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price....Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman. Feb. 12, at ——.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth......Feb. 19, at ——.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 11, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir......Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. Tinklepaugh......Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum......March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Thursday, Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman......Sat., Jan. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Thu'y, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Berry, Tuesday, Jan. 7.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. Beckett, Thursday, Jan. 9.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESTMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 13 East River, as follows:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons......Tuesday, Jan. 28,
Followed by LAGOS and GUNGA.
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to R. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and other defendants, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at SALISBURY, ON SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR CASH, ALL THE FRANCHISE, ROAD, ROAD-BED, ROLLING STOCK, AND PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION BELONGING TO THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment, if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed, and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is

About	$4,000,000
The floating debt	350,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of	1,400,000

For any further information address the Commissioners,

B. S. GAITHER,
at Morganton, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN,
at Asheville, N. C.

JAN. 4, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x52; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand-press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good-will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis: which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.

PHILIP C. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, 1873,
At 10½ o'clock, at our sales-rooms,
Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES—Sold for account of whom it may concern, by order of Wells, Fargo & Co.—1 box marked Bank of New-York; 1, H. Buchanan; 1, E. Cunningham; 1, Fox Diefendorf; 1, E. Hawthorne; 1, H. S. A.; 1, A. W. Lake; 1, Lerris Sells; 1, C. W. Tozer; 1, T. Thorne; 1, Chas. Warwick; 1 package, N. C. Barney; 1, Mrs. Chas. Burroughs; 1, Carson & Munday; 1, A. M. Dunlap; 1, Mrs. J. L. Lerris; 1, Melvin; 1, Riekneigel; 1, P. Salom; 1, Wm. A. Smithurst; 1 bag, James Barry; 1, R. Weston; 1 roll, H. S. Crocker; 1 package, IXL 4 L in diamond; 2 trunks, Mrs. Dupey; 1 letter, Mrs. A. Maldman; 1, Pinckney, Cal.; 3 parcels, David Simpson.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 109 Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; 278 Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 Mortgage Bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 59 Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, par $1,000 each.

For further particulars apply to
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 11, at 12½ o'clock, within their store: Fresh Valencia Oranges, Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steamers.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due. Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Gen. B. W. BRICE	Late Chief Paymaster, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH	Second Auditor U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY	Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON	Ass't Sec'y United States Treasury.
L. E. TUTTLE	Assistant Treas. of the United States.

New-York City.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT	The Evening Post.
R. R. GRAVES	R. R. Graves & Co.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D.	Pastor Shiloh Pres. Ch.
WALTER T. HATCH	W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES	Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT	Seth B. Hunt & Co.
E. A. LAMBERT	Pres. Craftsmen's Life Ass. Co.
E. P. SMITH	59 Reade-street.
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE	Sec. Am. Missionary Association.

Boston.

HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN	Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

J. W. ALVORD, Pres. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest, six per cent.

Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $8,377,307 13.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th Street.

DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Dec. 21, 1872.

Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. per annum on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, on all sums from $5 upwards which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1872.

FORTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next, on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1873.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 20, 1873.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

DRY-DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE D.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under; five per cent. on sums over $2,000. Deposits made on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st of January, 1873.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit ONE OR MORE MONTHS next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1873.

INTEREST not withdrawn will be credited as principal from Jan. 1.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES,

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid to depositors ON DEMAND, or if not withdrawn, will be compounded.

Send for Circular.

J. W. ALVORD, President. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Deposits received of any sum from *One* to *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.*

Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.*

FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000; and on all sums exceeding $2,000, Five per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1873.

By order of the Trustees,
JOHN GRAY, Acting President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Sunday excursion trains, for Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway, leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 225 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUFFALO ROBES.—WOLF, BEAR, AND worsted carriage robes; brown, gray, white, silver-gray and fawn blankets, in great variety. Price reduced. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

TWO GENTLEMEN, ALSO TWO LADIES can have good board, with pleasant rooms; nice front room, with gas, hot and cold water in room; free use of nice parlor; a person that can play can have free use of piano; can also enjoy a sociable game of chess and checkers; board for gentlemen, $6 per week; ladies, $4; table boarders taken; English family. No. 353 West 35th-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —With board, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; rooms pleasant and house first-class; will give private table if desired.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 347—SECOND FLOOR, ENtire, or suites of rooms on the second and third floors; unexceptionable table; house first-class. References exchanged.

NO. 42 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen, with comforts of a well-ordered home; first-class table and best of reference.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished room on second floor with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMforts of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms and a liberal table; references exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 9TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, single or en suite; references.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—A VERY DEsirable front room, third story, with board; gentlemen preferred.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH-ST.—TO LET, TO gentlemen, without board, nicely furnished apartments.

NO. 255 4TH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board; references.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER REsort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.,
(FOR BOARDERS ONLY,)
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1873.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English.

For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq.,
No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President, P. M. A.

THE MOST ELEGANT PENMANSHIP in the world at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No 875 Broadway. All are invited to call and see specimens of improvement.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway; over 300 students in 1872; all made splendid progress. A large number fill good positions in first-class houses.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Gentlemen, ladies, or boys prepared practically for business; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.

French Conversation Classes daily.
Oral system. No Grammar. No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Office hours, 1 and 5.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

THE EXAMINATION-REVIEW OF THE students of the College of the City of New-York will commence MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 9½ A. M. The recitations will be conducted in the section-rooms by the instructors, at the hours assigned to the several departments in the programme.

The review will continue for four weeks, from 9½ A. M. to 1½ P. M., daily.

ALEX. S. WEBB, LL. D., President.

In accordance with the provisions of section 47 of the By-laws of the Board of Trustees, the public are invited to attend.

By order of the Executive Committee.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 36 EAST 62D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Objects, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEVEN SPRINGS SEMINARY FOR young ladies will receive pupils from Jan. 29, 1873. For circulars address Miss A. E. POMEROY, Principal, Seven Springs Mountain House, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LATIN SCHOLar, to give private lessons twice a week; a graduate of some college preferred. Call immediately at No. 324 East 58th-st.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family school of the highest order, for twenty-five young ladies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal

FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed in English, mathematics, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE, FREE OF charge, at Evening High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college or business. The Winter session will begin Jan. 9, 1873. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 620 5th-av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDENER, Principals.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y. —Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

COLIN'S PREP. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D

AMUSEMENTS.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

OF
FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
will sing at
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.
THE ORIGINAL COMPANY
has been
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
by
IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS.
MANY NEW AND TOUCHING SONGS
have also been added to those formerly sung.
The concert will surpass both in
VARIETY AND POWER
those which were received with such
UNIVERSAL FAVOR AND ENTHUSIASM
a year ago.
THESE STUDENTS ARE ENDEAVORING TO INCREASE THE
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of last year to
SEVENTY THOUSAND.
This sum will pay for the
NEW SITE OF TWENTY-FIVE ACRES,
and complete
JUBILEE HALL.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

Sale of tickets will begin THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at Steinway Hall; at the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at the Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st. Doors open at 7. Concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

This concert will be repeated WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Tickets for sale at Swayne's book-store.

GRAND BALL,

In aid of the
NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1873.

Tickets, $5 each. To be obtained of the following persons:—

Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, New-York Hotel.
Mrs. HORACE CLARK, No. 10 East 23d-st.
Mrs. DAVID WETMORE, No. 119 Lexington-av.
Mrs. Dr. J. MARION SIMS, No. 267 Madison-av.
Boxes of Mrs. B. H. VANAUKEN, No. 421 5th-av.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

MATINEE READINGS
SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
Association Hall. Tickets 50 cents.
For sale at the Hall and Schirmer's.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:22, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:22 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Camden, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 7, 8:10, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5:20, 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 3:40, 4:10, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:10, 10:14 A. M., 12:24 P. M., daily, 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M., 10:12 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:10, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:10, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows: (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley trains.
12:30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express-trains.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway trains.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8 o'clock. Saturday matinée begins at 1½ o'clock.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,

Mr. John Brougham's thrilling new drama of

ATHERLEY COURT.

Produced with a remarkably STRONG CAST, and with the MOST THOROUGHLY artistic scenery ever put on an American stage.

EVERY SCENE A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MATINEE TODAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
LAST NIGHTS
of
ROUND THE CLOCK. ROUND THE CLOCK.
ROUND THE CLOCK.
ROUND THE CLOCK. ROUND THE CLOCK.

This great local sensation, which so abounds with realistic effects, is the source of continued merriment throughout, and represented by the renowned "Star" Company, including

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS,
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS,

will positively be withdrawn after a few more performances, that the great Oriental Spectacle, the CATARACT OF THE GANGES, may be produced.

, LAST MATINEE (but one) THIS SATURDAY, AT 1½.

DALY'S NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager

The regular season, so abruptly interrupted by the destruction of Mr. Daly's Theatre on 24th-st., will be resumed

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1873,

with the production of a brilliant original Parisian sensation, entitled

ALIXE.

Box-sheet opens MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 8 A. M.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AT STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock.
THIRD GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
LAST JOINT APPEARANCE OF
MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN with THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

SYMPHONY, G minor (Koechel, 550)........Mozart.
CONCERTO, No. 4, G major, Op. 58........Beethoven.
MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.
OVERTURE, Manfred, Op. 115........Schumann.
a FANTASIE, b ETUDES, }........Chopin.
MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.
SYMPHONIC POEM, Hungaria........Liszt.

ADMISSION TICKETS, $1 50 and $1.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
(and positively the last)
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $5. Can be procured from any of the managers.

JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JAS. CAMERON, Secretary pro tem., 351 Broadway.

Dress-circle and proscenium boxes can be obtained upon application to

JAS. F. WENMAN, President.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

(Formerly at No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.,)
NOW LOCATED AT NO. 5 EAST 14TH-ST.,
NEAR 5TH-AV.,
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S,

has long enjoyed the reputation of being the FIRST INSTITUTION of the kind in the country.

Chartered in 1863, it has continued steadily to increase, until now it numbers nearly 1,300 pupils from the best families of New-York and Brooklyn.

All branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Modern Languages are here taught (privately and in classes) by the most eminent Professors, at a price within the reach of all.

PUPILS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

Quarter begins from time of subscribing.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS opened day and evening.

Brooklyn Branch: Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court-st., near State.

FREE EXHIBITION,

SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
AMERICAN ARTISTS' AUCTION SALE.

Free exhibition at the Somerville Gallery of a large collection of Works of Art, including the works of Mr. J. W. Ehringer, N. A., who is about to depart for Europe; also, the great painting of the Alexander Farm, by J. H. Beard, together with several others by this famous artist; also, a number by foreign and resident artists. By order of executor of the estate of the late Henry Hardcastle.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES. —No. 8. Steinway Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. The Poet and Journalist,

COL. JOHN HAY.

Subject—*The Heroic Age in Washington.* Tickets, 50 and 75 cents, at the hall, Library, and Schirmer's.

Jan. 20—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. A new subject.
Jan. 27—John B. Gough. A new subject.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,

THIS, SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 11, at 11,
At Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S ROOMS,
No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.
This morning lecture is
EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES,
and will conclude with formation of classes.
FIRST LESSON FREE TO ALL.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS' MATINEE.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 2 P. M., TODAY.
Tickets 50 cents, at the Hall and Schirmer's.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Office, can be found reliable, well-recommended servants of all nationalities. No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class cook, or to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; very good reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG COLored woman; a skillful hair-dresser; solicits the patronage of ladies; ladies waited upon at their residences, hotels, and boarding-houses; terms moderate. Call or address 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PERSON as lady's maid; understands dress-making, hair-dressing, and all kinds of fancy work. Address C. L., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style. Call or address Mrs. Taylor, No. 34 West 13th-st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress, to go out by the day, washing and ironing; prompt and reliable. Call at No. 226 18th-st.-place, near 8th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman solicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call all week at No. 143 West 49th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant young girl, as first-class laundress; understands puffing, fluting and polishing; excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 202 West 19th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress in a private family or private boarding-house; very good reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands her business in all its branches; best reference. Call at No. 237 West 33d-st. for two days.

MALES.

CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A wholesale grocery or shipping house by a young man eighteen years of age, who is willing to work; satisfactory references. Address M., Box No. 97 Post-office.

COLLECTOR.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man, a position as collector; A 1 references. Address Collector, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY COMPETENT single young man of long experience; is first-rate driver and excellent groom; has the best references. Address H., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COLORED HELP.

A great number of first-class servants, male and female, for every capacity, will take situations immediately at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 545 6th-av.; reference guaranteed.

HARDWARE.—A SITUATION WANTED as clerk by a young man having sixteen years experience in the City trade. Address W. L. J., Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN, TWENty years of age, desires a situation on a farm to learn, with expectation to purchase; has had one year's experience, and is of good habits; expects to be one of the family. Address Box No. 2,395 New-York Post-office.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man (Swede) as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has best City reference from last place; is willing and obliging; is willing to go for moderate wages. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
until further notice
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear in his extraordinary impersonation of
BROTHER SAM.

Beautiful Scenery and Appointments.

The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11,
At 1½ P. M.
BROTHER SAM MATINEE.
SAM. MATINEE. SAM.

OLYMPIC. LES BRIGANDS.

Positively LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of the AIMEE PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY,) Jan. 11.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
LES BRIGANDS. LES BRIGANDS.
MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1873.

Production for the first time in America of a Grand Spectacular Legend, entitled

ALHAMBRA.

Popular prices. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

Annual engagement, of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

Each evening during the week, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHARD III., in Shakspeare's great tragedy, presented with the same grandeur of "mise en scene" and appointments that marked its former production. MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. RIGGS.

FIRST AND ONLY MATINEE
TODAY AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.
Last appearance of
MR. T. G. RIGGS.
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER.
SHERIDAN and MACK and Prof. SHOWLES.
AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 8.
THE FASTEST BOY IN NEW-YORK.
MONDAY, JAN. 13, AFTERNOON AT 2,
M. W. FISKE in POISON.
MONDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MARIETTA RAVEL in JAFFINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
AFTERNOON AT 1:30. EVENING AT 7:45.
LEO AND LOTOS.
MOST BRILLIANT BALLET SPECTACLE
ever seen on any stage in the world.
MUSIC, SINGING, SCENERY, COSTUMES, VARIETIES in unprecedented perfection.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

No. 201 Bowery.

Mlle. CONCHITA ROUZATI, in her daring ascent from stage to dome on a FINE WIRE THREAD. TONY PASTOR and his GREAT STAR TROUPE. MATINEES on Tuesday and Saturday, at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
FIRST APPEARANCE of the great CONVERSE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.

23d-st. and 6th-av., near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
DAN BRYANT, J. W. McAndrews, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, W. H. Brockway, Fred. Emerson.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE D'ADIEU.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13.

STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13, at 2, RUBINSTEIN'S LAST APPEARANCE in New-York, when the most attractive and popular programme yet offered to the New-York public will be presented.

RUBINSTEIN WILL PLAY FOURTEEN PIECES,

including the Erl King, the Turkish March from the Ruins of Athens, and the Wedding March from the Midsummer Night's Dream. Mr. Wieniawski will play three of his favorite pieces. Reappearance of Miles. Liebhart and Ormeny. Admission, $1; seats, $2, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

CERCLE FRANCAIS HARMONIE.

ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY-DRESS BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, JAN. 13, 1873.

Tickets and boxes at Rullmann's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MISS S. L. D. POTTER WILL READ; Señor DON PEDRO DORREGO will appear with his seventeen-string guitar, at the fourth of the People's Entertainments in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, near Canal, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16; vocal and instrumental music by the South Harlem Quartet; admission twenty-five cents; to commence at 8. This is positively the last opportunity to hear Miss Potter previous to her Southern tour.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH.

THIS SATURDAY MORNING AT 11.
AT PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S ROOMS,
No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—MATINEES.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS'
READINGS, WITH MUSIC,
SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 2 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during the HOLIDAYS. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices extremely low for cash. Monthly instalments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased.

AT HAINES BROS.,

No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 186 4th-av.)

MR. ALFRED BLUME, FOR MANY years successfully engaged in Germany and Italy as teacher of singing, has just arrived from Florence, and is about to commence a course of vocal tuition; singing lessons in English, Italian, German, French, and Spanish. Apply to EDWARD SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 23 Union-square.

ORGANS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE two bank church organ, two stops on the pedals, extended and reversed action; also, two small organs, suitable for church, Sabbath-school, or parlor. Inquire at the factory of L. U. STUART, No. 134 West 35th-st.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

NEW PIANO FOR SALE.—PART PAYment taken in board, by the owner—a single gentleman. Address R. L. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—SOME PUPILS FOR THE PIano, by a young lady of considerable experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, care of Mr. Chas. Pond, No. 39 Union-square.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York, 23d-st. and 4th-av.—An election for four Directors, in place of Chas. E. Whitehead, Waldron P. Brown, W. H. S. Wood, and R. R. McBurney, whose terms of office expire, will be held at the rooms on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock. L. B. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK MARINE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held at Kolb's Hotel, No. 120 Pearl-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 4 o'clock.

JOSEPH PERKINS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

THE PLACE TO BUY

RUBBERS.

CANTRELL HAS ALL KINDS OF OVERSHOES.
No. 241 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A JOB PRINTER, WHO HAS A THORough knowledge of setting up posters, circulars, cards, and bill heads, and understands the making ready, and working Gordon presses, and who is a member of the Typographical Union, can secure a good situation in a neighboring city by calling on PRINTER, at the office of S. M. Pettengill & Co., Park-row, New-York, on Monday, Jan. 13, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress, and who will assist in waiting and in care of the parlors. Apply for two days, before 2 o'clock, at No. 262 Madison-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, TO DO GENeral house-work in a small family; house has all the modern improvements; good wages, no children, and a good home. Inquire at No. 225 East 116th-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN nurse; good references required. Apply at No. 507 5th-av., Saturday, between 9 and 10.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS LAUNDRESS and chamber-maid. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 338 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WILLING TO do light chamber-work. Apply on Monday, Jan. 13, at No. 24 West 48th-st.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Five Cars Burned on the Erie Road—Collision Between a Freight and a Passenger Train.

At 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, a passenger express-train on the Erie Railway, while standing on the track, about two miles west of Callicoon Station, was run into by a freight express-train. The rear car of the former, which was fortunately empty, had been partly demolished by the collision, and immediately took fire from the locomotive. The cars of the passenger-train had been so closely wedged together by the shock that only the baggage-car could be uncoupled and saved; but, fortunately, the passengers had been warned in time to escape before the flames reached the unoccupied cars, and a broken leg was the only serious casualty reported.

The passenger-train was known as No. 12, and included six cars, viz.: one baggage, one smoking, and one day car, and three sleeping-coaches. The train was on its way from Niagara Falls to Jersey City, being due at the latter place at 7 A. M., yesterday. It is usual for the passengers of the Atlantic and Great Western Road to connect at Salamanca with this train, but, on Thursday night, the former was behind time, and after waiting for an hour, the Erie train left Salamanca an hour behind time. When about two and one-half miles west of Callicoon Station, the red light, or danger signal ahead brought the train to a stand-still, and it was learned that a freight-train was stuck on the track about half a mile ahead. The engine of the passenger express was detached and sent forward to push the freight-cars on a switch so as to leave the track clear, and, after several minutes' delay, a signal-man was sent back to warn approaching trains of the obstruction. After walking about 300 yards down the track he saw the light of express freight No. 34, which was coming up at the rate of nearly thirty miles an hour. The signal-man swung the lantern, but it was too late, and when the danger was perceived, the express was within two hundred yards of the sleeping passengers. The brakes were applied and speed slackened as much as possible, but in a few seconds the collision occurred. The rear car of the passenger-train was partly demolished, and the seats of the smoking-car were thrown together in a confused heap, the wood-work of the sleeping-cars being also thrown out of place. The shock awoke every passenger on the train, and while some immediately jumped out of bed and began dressing, others, supposing that the train had come to a sudden stop, turned over quietly and gave way to sleep. The conductor immediately ran to the rear, and perceiving that the empty car had taken fire, rushed back through the sleeping-cars, and, awakening the slumberers, warned them to get dressed as quickly as possible. The result of this was a general panic among the passengers, many of whom snatched a blanket and jumped to the track, while others, with more presence of mind, adjusted their clothes as quickly as possible and secured their valises, &c., before leaving the cars. On discovering that the fire had not yet become general, some of the male passengers attempted to recover their property, and in some instances with success, although the spread of the flames quickly prevented any further attempts at rescue. Meanwhile, the freight-train in the rear had been backed to a safe position, lower down the road, and the engine of the passenger express was brought back to assist in detaching the cars that had not yet taken fire. That containing the baggage was uncoupled with difficulty, and saved, but the bumpers of the others had been injured to such an extent that it was found impossible to separate them, and the employes were forced to abandon the burning train to its fate.

The passengers, 107 in number, gathered at a safe distance on the track surveying the conflagration, and on seeing there was no chance of saving the train betook themselves to a small elevation on the left of the track, about seventy-five yards away, and prepared to camp out until daylight. A few mattresses and some bed-clothing that had been saved were given up to the women and children, while the men wrapped themselves in their overcoats, and sat down. The appearance of the company, thus accommodated, is described as being of the most ludicrous character—some lying on beds, others wrapped in blankets and a few half clad, pacing up and down to keep warm. Intelligence of the disaster had been sent to Callicoon, and at 5½ o'clock a "caboose" reached the scene. The ladies and children got in and were conveyed to the station, and an hour later the car returned for the gentlemen, all being safe in Callicoon at 7 A. M. Here breakfast was served at the expense of the Railroad Company. The passengers remained here until 10 A. M., when they were taken to Port Jervis, and thence sent on in a special train to their destination, reaching Jersey City at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The only serious accident reported was in the case of Frederick Hoffmann, a brakeman of the Midland Road, who got on the train at Hancock Station to come to New-York. He was in the forward sleeping-car at the time of the collision, and in leaping to the track his foot slipped, and his right leg was broken. The bone is fractured, and amputation will be necessary.

The accident was conceded to be due to the passenger express being behind time, owing to the stoppage at Salamanca to wait for the Atlantic and Great Western connection. By this the passenger-train lost exactly an hour, and in the run to the scene of the accident gained less than fifteen minutes.

The Erie officials do not deny these facts, but say that an hour's grace is usually allowed in the "connection" at Salamanca. The cars burned were valued at $60,000, and many of the passengers lost a considerable amount of personal property, the exact amount of which cannot yet be ascertained, except in the case of the Secretary of the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum, who lost jewelry and clothing to the value of $1,000. The contents of the baggage-car were uninjured.

The employes say that the fire was caused by the igniting of gasoline in the rear car from sparks from the locomotive.

The track was cleared of the wreck shortly after daylight, and by noon all trains were running on time.

Train off the Track in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10.—The tender, baggage, mail, and smoking cars of the through night express, from New-York for Washington, were thrown from the track this morning, about 5½ o'clock, at Carrollton Switch, within the city limits. The engine passed safely, when the tender, owing to a broken flange on one of the wheels, jumped the track, carrying off the three cars above named, one of which upset. With the exception of one passenger whose hand was slightly cut, no one was injured.

Rescue of the Passengers on a Snow-Bound Train in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—Reports from the Iowa Division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad say, that sleighs have succeeded in reaching a snow-bound train between Conover and Ridgeway, and have rescued the passengers. Eight freight-trains are snowed in between McGregor and Austin. The snow is packed so tight that the snow-plows have no effect on it, and it will have to be shoveled out. All that can be seen of some trains is here and there the top of a brake protruding above the snow, and nothing but the smoke-stack of the engine marks the whereabouts of the same. The thermometer ranged from 20° to 25° below zero, the wind blowing a perfect gale. The drivers of the relief teams were badly frozen. The railroad company is doing all that is possible to relieve the delayed passengers and reopen the road.

Trial and Acquittal of Justice Keese.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Police Justice Keese was tried for misconduct in office, he having fined Thomas Gibson, who was charged with kidnapping. The jury, under directions from Judge Randolph, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The indictment brought against the same Justice by the Grand Jury, last Spring, for having failed to send recognizances to the Grand Jury in the case of John Colleran and his brother Luke, was then taken up. Judge Keese testified that having learned that the Collerans, who had committed an assault upon James Snyder, had settled their case, he decided to fine them $10 each for drunkenness, but he sent the papers to the Grand Jury. The jury, after an absence of five minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. The Prosecuting Attorney entered a *nolle pros.* in the two cases against Judge Keese which had not been called.

A Bold Swindler—Attempt to Defraud a Jersey Bank.

A man of gentlemanly appearance and manners entered the City Bank, on Pavonia-avenue, *Jersey City*, yesterday morning, and asked to see the President, Mr. Garret S. Boice, to whom he stated that his name was Henry G. Mason, and that he was a newly appointed agent for the White Star Steam-ship Company. He said he should like to open an account, and presented a letter of recommendation from G. B. Grinnell & Co., bankers, Wall-street. He then deposited a check purporting to be drawn by that firm, to his order, for $8,000. After satisfying himself that the check, which was certified, had not been raised, Mr. Boice received the deposit and gave Mr. Mason a book. About half an hour afterward Mr. Mason returned and wished to draw out $2,000; Mr. Boice declined to pay the money, when the stranger said he must have $500 in any event. This was also refused until the bank had had an opportunity to identify the signature of Grinnell & Co. Mason then left, promising to return at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Boice agreed to let him have the money if everything proved all right. On the letter being presented to Grinnell & Co. they pronounced it a forgery, and Mr. Pinkerton was called in when he and several of his detectives went to Jersey City, but Mr. Mason did not reappear. The description of the man was recognized, and he is said to belong to a desperate gang, several of whom are wanted on similar charges.

BUILDING INSPECTION.

Continuation of the Work of Examining Facilities for Escape in Case of Fire.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, acting under the Combustibles law of 1871, continued, yesterday, their inspection of the theatres and hotels of this City. Commissioners Blair and Galway, accompanied by Charles E. Gildersleeve, of the Bureau of Combustibles, Assistant Engineer Eli Bates, and Surveyor McCosker, inspected the Stadt Theatre early in the day. A TIMES reporter was also present, and found the Commissioners looked with distrust at the plan on which the parquet has been constructed. It has two entrance-ways, and, like a cellar, is reached by descending a flight of steps. In case of fire, the means of egress from the parquet were considered very objectionable. As this part of the work of reformation, however, falls to Superintendent Macgregor, the Commissioners direct their attention to the precautions taken against fire, and the appliances at hand for extinguishing it. These were said to be far from perfect. Built near to the rear of the theatre, a block of large tenement-houses was found, which would prove a serious obstacle and source of danger to the Department in its efforts to put out a fire. The Stadt Theatre holds 2,500 persons.

The reconstructed Niblo's was also inspected. Mr. Stewart appears to have carried out all or most of the improvements that could have been suggested in building this theatre, and there is no doubt that the report to be made to the Fire Board will be favorable. Proper precautions against fire have been taken. On examining the heaters, it was seen that the pipes were at a safe distance from the wood, which, in some places, was protected from them by zinc sheathing.

The Metropolitan Hotel was inspected on Wednesday. With the exception of a want of ladders leading to the sky-lights, no fault was found with the precautions which have been taken. The subject was discussed yesterday of placing experienced firemen on permanent duty at the theatres, and as night watchmen at the hotels. It is said that the fire at the Fifth-avenue Hotel could have been extinguished without difficulty, if a fireman had been present when it broke out.

The school-houses are being inspected indiscriminately, but only the up-town hotels—those above Fourteenth-street—are at present undergoing examination. In addition to those of which reports were published on Thursday, there have been examined and reported on as follows:

St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, six stories high, and containing 200 rooms. A number of the servants sleep in the basement, in which there are no fire detectors or alarms. There are four stairways from the second to the first floor, and a wooden staircase which runs from the kitchen to the top of the house. Five detectors and alarms should be placed in each hall, and an iron ladder is needed to connect the roof with the roofs of the adjoining houses on the south. An iron door should also be placed at the end of the Broadway hall. The building opposite the hotel, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, is a branch of the St. James, and needs alarms and indicators, and an iron ladder on the north side.

The Brunswick Hotel, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, four stories and double Mansard roof, is reported ordinarily safe, but has no detectors or alarm. The inspectors recommend that a balcony be constructed on the Twenty-sixth-street side of the second story, so that a fire escape might be lowered to the sidewalk in case of emergency.

The Westminster Hotel, Irving-place and Sixteenth-street, is without detectors or alarms, and iron doors are recommended for the elevator, and a balcony in the recess of the south wall.

On the completion of the examination of up-town hotels, the inspectors will visit those between Canal and Fourteenth streets, the down-town houses being inspected last. As yet none of the reports on the school-houses have been received, and it is probable that the inspection of the latter will occupy several days.

In addition to the regular inspectors, twenty additional "experts" have been employed on the work, and it is proposed to compel owners and lessees of buildings to equip their establishments with proper means of escape.

The School Terror—Facts About the Unsafe Boilers in Public Schools.

The Department of Public Instruction have now been warned of the dangers which have for some time past threatened the public schools of the City heated by steam. As yet they have taken no decisive action, although they manifest a desire to do so. Mr. Geo. H. Mackay, the Inspector for the Third School District, received, yesterday, in answer to inquiries, the following communication from the Department:

G. H. Mackay:

DEAR SIR: The following school buildings in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards are heated by steam boilers: In the Sixteenth Ward, Grammar School No. 55, Twentieth-street, near Seventh avenue; Grammar School No. 56, Eighteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue. In the Ninth Ward, Grammar School No. 3, Hudson-street, corner of Grove; Grammar School No. 16, Thirteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue; Grammar School No. 41, Greenwich-avenue, opposite Charles-street; Primary School No. 7, No. 276 West Tenth-street. Very respectfully,

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Per F. TWEED.

There are ten schools in Mr. Mackay's district. It will be seen from the communication that six of them are furnished with steam-heating apparatus. Some of the boilers are large enough to blow up a moderately-sized building. They are placed in the cellars immediately under the schools. The janitors are required to clean and take care of the schools as well as to attend to the boilers and steam-pipes for heating.

There are about 2,700 boilers in about 1,700 places in the City. All of the men responsible for their care are first examined by two practical engineers appointed by the Board of Police before they are given certificates by Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Police Company. In the case of the school janitors no examination has been made or certificate granted. The janitors have been created engineers by Mr. O'Brien, Engineer of the Department of Public Instruction, without warrant of law.

The present appointments are fruits of Tammany rule in this City, under which officials were selected, not on account of their fitness, but because of their "political influence" and "party claims." The remedy for the present evil lies between the heads of the Department of Public Instruction, the School Trustees, and the Police Board. Capt. Yule, of the Sanitary Police Company, who has the matter directly in charge, awaits the appearance before him of the janitors for examination.

Homicide in Mercer County, New-Jersey.

Yesterday afternoon Constable Dean, of Trenton, N. J., arrested Patrick Maher at Marshall's Corners, near Trenton, for murder. The prisoner is charged with having killed John St. John at an early hour on Wednesday morning at Marshall's Corners. The two men had been returning from a party, when a dispute arose, which ended in violence. Maher made his way to his boarding-house, near the railroad, followed by St. John, armed with two iron weights. He effected an entrance without opposition, and threw one of the weights at Maher, who succeeded in escaping the blow. Maher then ran out at the back door, and picked up a stick of wood about four feet in length, with which he returned to attack St. John. As soon as he got inside he aimed a desperate blow at St. John, striking him upon the forehead. Deceased fell to the floor insensible, and died four hours afterward, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. An inquest was commenced early in the afternoon, but was adjourned. Maher gave himself up without resistance yesterday, and was locked up in the County Jail to await the result of the inquest. The prisoner is a young man, eighteen years of age, and has had a good reputation among his associates. St. John was about thirty-five years of age and was a bachelor.

Jersey City Board of Finance.

Yesterday afternoon the Jersey City Board of Finance and Taxation held a meeting, Mr. W. H. Gillette presiding. Mayor O'Neill stated that in the absence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee he had signed and sold $15,000 worth of bonds. A communication was received from City-Attorney Lewis, stating, in relation to the position of Charles Christian regarding taxes twice paid, that the Board of Finance and Taxation could not review the action of the Commissioners of Assessment. The matter in dispute between the city and the Jersey City Insurance Company regarding $493, unpaid taxes, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The report of City Treasurer Hornblower states that there is a balance of $4 3385 in the Hudson County Bank.

A Bogus Bondsman Arrested.

In December last Andrew Haines and John Hanley were arrested by the mounted squad on a charge of burglary. The prisoners, both noted and desperate thieves, were arraigned at Jefferson Market, and held for trial, in default of bail, which was subsequently furnished by Edward Kelly. On the case being called up for trial the prisoners did not appear, and the bail was forfeited. Detectives Nevins and Simington, of Central Office, who were detailed to work up the case, found that Kelly was a professional thief, and that the bail was fraudulent. They arrested Kelly last night, and he will be arraigned at the Tombs today.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Meeting of the Legislature—The State Finances and Charities—Report of the Controller.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873.

The Legislature of this State meets on Tuesday next, and will be promptly organized by the election of Republican officers in both branches. In the Senate, the dead-lock for President has been terminated by the withdrawal of Senator Ivick, of Burlington, and Senator Taylor, of Essex, will be chosen to that position, with John F. Babcock as Secretary, and John W. Newlin, both journalists, as assistant. Mr. F. F. Patterson, formerly of the Newark *Courier*, will probably be elected Engrossing Clerk. In the House, the indications are that R. F. Leaming, of Cape May, will be elected Speaker. Mr. Sinnickson Chew, of the West Jersey *Press*, will be elected Clerk, having served last year to general satisfaction. Gov. Parker's message will be sent in on Tuesday afternoon, and will be found a document of much interest, though its more important financial statements are anticipated in the report of the State Controller, which has just come from the hands of the printer, and an abstract of which I give you in advance of all contemporaries.

The report commences by stating that the appropriations made by the last Legislature exceeded the estimates by some $840,000, producing some embarrassment, and the postponement of the payment of portions of some of the larger special appropriations. The State, however, owes no money except the outstanding "war debt." The receipts from all sources—excepting the special school tax—during the fiscal year, amounted to $1,322,371 72, making, with the balances on hand at the beginning of the year, an aggregate of $1,448,262 47. The disbursements during the same time have amounted to $1,346,753 22. It thus appears that, although large balances of appropriations are still unpaid, the excess of disbursements over receipts, for the year, has been $24,381 50. The disbursements have been on the following accounts: For State fund, $855,657; for war fund, $375,716; for school fund, $104,900; for Agricultural College fund, $6,960; for State Library fund, $3,150. Of the expenditures charged to the war fund $36,975 were for the support of the Soldiers' Children's Home, and $49,493 for the Home for Disabled Soldiers, two of the noblest charities of the State. The receipts of the "State Fund" have been, in part, from the following sources:

From tax on Railroads and other corporations	$484,293
From dividends on stocks and interest on bonds held by the State	79,001
From State taxes	171,275
From State Prison earnings	20,000

This is the first time in the history of the States that the State Prison has proved a source of revenue, and this result is due entirely to the fact that, under a reform system instituted three years ago by the Republicans, its management is entirely divorced from politics. The entire expenditures on Prison account during the year were $166,950.

The expenditures in support of other institutions and charities of the State may be grouped, in brief, as follows:

Lunatic Asylum at Trenton	$40,917
New Asylum at Morristown	112,648
Reform School for Boys	14,418
Industrial School for Girls	5,600
Support of Idiots, Mutes and Blind Persons	35,596
Pensions to Soldiers of 1812	4,737

The expenses on account of printing and advertising the laws during the year are stated at $73,945. The Controller regards this expense as extravagant, and suggests certain measures of reform which, he believes, would materially reduce the expenditure on this account. The legislative expenses of the year were $58,302. The report says on this subject: "The annual expense of the Legislature is a greater tax upon the Treasury than it should be. Theoretically, the annual session is held for the purpose of legislating for the people, but a very large proportion of the business done at each session is the consideration of bills of a private nature, which are to prove a source of profit to individuals or corporations, who should therefore bear a greater proportion of the expense than is now imposed upon them. An increased assessment upon private acts would have the effect either to increase the revenue from this source, or diminish the number of such acts, and thus lighten the expense of the legislative session."

The statement of the State revenues, already given, does not include the amount received as special school-tax, this tax being collected for a special service, and, therefore, not entering into the State accounts. The Controller's report, however, embodies some statistics on this subject which are full of interest. The amount of school-tax levied and collected during the year, (the rate being two mills on the dollar,) was $1,097,481. Of this amount, Essex paid $201,382, and Hudson, $177,341. The tax being apportioned among the several counties in proportion to the number of children between five and eighteen years of age in each, it has resulted that in fourteen of the counties the amount paid as tax was less than the amount of school-money apportioned to them. Thus, Essex having paid $201,382 in tax, received in the apportionment only $147,867, while Hudson received some $17,000 less than she paid as tax. The practical effect of this law has been to render it possible to maintain the public schools for the whole year in sections in which it was found, under the old School law, wholly impracticable to furnish the children with the means of public education without imposing a township or district tax. The amount of tax levied for school purposes for 1873 is $1,168,803.

The amounts estimated as necessary to meet the State expenditures for the coming year aggregate $1,285,000, exclusive of certain special expenditures already authorized, for which no provision has been made. As the income of the State Fund, from all sources, can safely be estimated at more than $1,183,665, or $107,000 less than the estimated expenditures, the Legislature will be obliged to take steps to make up the deficiency. The Controller objects to an advance of the tax-rate as a means of effecting this increase, and suggests instead that the moneys derived from the sale and lease of lands under water—the revenue from which is now applied to the school fund—be made directly available for State expenditures. He fortifies this suggestion by strong argument, showing that the course proposed would not at all interfere with the school system, since the entire income arising from the amount received by the school fund to this date from riparian lands will be only $15,000, which, apportioned equally among the children of the State of school age, will furnish toward the education of each child less than six cents. The Controller also suggests that the income derived from the Sinking Fund be applied toward current expenditures, instead of being reinvested as now.

The Controller embodies in his report the abstracts of ratables, as returned by the several boards of assessors for 1872, showing the assessed value of real and personal property in the State, subject to taxation, to be $603,665,497. The amount returned by each county, as compared with that returned in 1871, is as follows:

	1871.	1872.
Atlantic	$4,425,667	$4,477,853
Bergen	26,269,836	27,442,788
Burlington	28,415,146	28,415,092
Camden	18,793,775	18,620,294
Cape May	3,760,000	3,500,000
Cumberland	11,603,030	12,170,030
Essex	112,042,000	123,520,620
Gloucester	14,650,000	14,490,795
Hudson	107,049,254	97,478,477
Hunterdon	26,682,409	27,795,445
Mercer	31,879,630	33,594,959
Middlesex	22,837,100	23,070,000
Monmouth	27,898,582	27,995,483
Morris	25,147,780	26,453,947
Ocean	4,420,846	4,367,001
Passaic	28,056,824	30,621,707
Salem	14,750,683	14,464,780
Somerset	16,074,339	17,438,009
Sussex	16,24[illegible],060	16,212,200
Union	26,861,000	28,603,000
Warren	22,896,847	22,928,276
Total	$584,401,540	$603,665,497

The increase in 1872 over 1871, it will be seen has been $19,263,957, confined to fourteen of the twenty-one counties. In Essex alone the increase is $11,478,600. The heaviest increase, it is noticeable, is uniformly in those counties which are most nearly associated with New-York, as in Essex, Passaic, Hudson, Bergen, Morris, Union, and Somerset.

The Controller concludes his very valuable and exhaustive report by a reference to the vexed subject of railway taxation. The whole amount of property of a real and personal character held by the railroads of the State, as reported by them for 1871, was about $110,000,000, and the amount of tax paid into the State fund upon this property was $484,293. The ordinary rate of tax levied upon railroads is one-half of one per cent., but as in a majority of cases the tax is only levied upon the "cost of road," and as this is held to not include the cost of equipments, the large amount of capital invested in engines, cars, and other movable property escapes the payment of any tax whatever. It will become a question whether some mode of taxation shall not be adopted which will secure to the State larger and more adequate returns than are now derived from this source.

NEW-YORK BANKS.

The Annual Report of Superintendent Howell.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1873.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The following-named banking associations have filed original certificates of organization and commenced business under the laws of this State during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872:

Bank of Oswego.
German Exchange Bank of New-York.
Produce Bank, New-York.
Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes.
City Bank of Rochester.
The City Bank of Rochester was originally organized as a national bank.

Since the present incumbent assumed charge of this Department, the following named banking associations have organized and commenced business under the laws of this State:

Albany County Bank, Albany.
City Bank of Rochester.
Dry Goods Bank, New-York.
Exchange Bank of Lansingburg.
Farmers' Bank of Fayetteville.*
German-American Bank, New-York.
German Bank, Buffalo.
German Exchange Bank, New-York.
Bank of Haverstraw, Warren.
Manufacturers' Bank, Cohoes.
Merchants' Bank, Watertown.
Bank of the Metropolis, New-York.
Murray Hill Bank, New-York.
Ninth Ward Bank, New-York.
Bank of Oswego.
Produce Bank, New-York.
Saratoga County Bank, Waterford.
Security Bank, New-York.
Security Bank, Watertown.
State Bank of Fort Edward.
State Bank of Olean.
Wappinger's Falls Bank.

Since the passage of the Enabling act, April 20, 1867, authorizing the same, the following named national banks have dissolved their connection with that system and organized under the laws of this State:

National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
Merchants' and Mechanics' National Bank, Troy.
National Bank of Lansingburg.
National Bank of North America, New-York.
Pacific National Bank, New-York.
Grocers' National Bank, New-York.
National Exchange Bank of Lansingburg.
Saratoga County National Bank, Waterford.
First National Bank, Rochester.

From the foregoing statements it will be seen that the banking system of this State is regarded with favor by the public, and in the event of the repeal by Congress of the prohibitory tax on circulation, the banks of this State would resume their former high position, and be enabled to furnish the facilities extended to the business interests of the people of the State previous to the change in the banking systems of the country.

The opinions expressed in my two last annual reports relative to the respective advantages of the National and State systems of banking, so far as the business interests of the State of New-York are concerned, have undergone no change, and I do not deem it necessary to repeat the arguments on the subject contained in those reports, to which I respectfully refer you.

In my last report, I suggested a modification of the then existing law relative to the organization of banks which do not take out circulation, and which are required to deposit in this Department $5,000 in stocks, merely as security for their compliance with the law. The attention of the Legislature was called to the fact that, upon the organization of a bank, there was no evidence before the Superintendent that any capital beyond the $5,000 had been or would be paid in. Reference was also made to the fact that, while a new association was required to have a capital of at least $100,000, and an individual bank of at least $50,000, there was no means in the hands of the Superintendent, or otherwise, to prevent banks previously organized from reducing their capital below the legal limit; some of them reporting a capital not exceeding the few thousand dollars circulation still outstanding.

In accordance with these suggestions, the Legislature, at its last session, passed an act requiring that, before any bank should commence business, satisfactory evidence should be furnished the Superintendent that its capital had been paid in, in cash; and upon being furnished with such evidence, the Superintendent was authorized to issue a certificate of authority enabling the bank to commence business; and a remedy was provided, by which the Superintendent is enabled to enforce a compliance with the law, in case of banks reporting a capital reduced by impairment, or otherwise below the legal limit. All banks organized since the passage of this act have furnished the required evidence of the paying in in full of their capital.

On the 1st of October, 1871, the State Treasury was in advance on account of banks and trust companies, as shown by the books of the Department, $3,348 75. At the close of the last fiscal year there was a balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Bank Department, amounting to $18,985 54, belonging to the banks of the State other than savings banks, applicable to the future expenses of the Department on account of such banks.

The amount of bank-notes returned to the Department and burned during the year was $26,093, of which $23,173 had been issued by banking associations and individual bankers, and $2,930 by incorporated or safety-fund banks. Forty-one banks have been credited with unredeemed circulation to the amount of $213,341, the time for redemption having expired; this amount, together with the notes burned, making an aggregate of $239,434 canceled circulation.

The circulating notes outstanding on the 1st day of October were, by the books of this Department, $1,903,001 50, of which $1,148,539 was secured by deposits of cash, stocks, or stocks and bonds and mortgages, and $753,462 50 was issued by incorporated or safety-fund banks that were not required, under their original charters, to make a deposit for the protection of their circulation.

The securities of all kinds held by the Superintendent were, on the 1st day of October, $2,203,001 37, of which $1,672,622 39 were held for banks, and $530,378 98 were held for trust companies.

The Stuyvesant Bank and the Wall-street Exchange Bank, both of the City of New-York, failed during the last fiscal year, and each passed into the hands of a receiver.

Respectfully submitted,
D. C. HOWELL, Superintendent.

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* Since closed.

Tribute to the Late George P. Putnam.

The publishers of this City have signified their sense of the loss sustained by the public in the death of the late George P. Putnam, in these proceedings of their Board of Trade:

At a meeting of the Publishers' Board of Trade, held Jan. 8, 1873, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this Board regards with deep sorrow the death of Mr. George P. Putnam—a publisher whose life added dignity to our calling, and whose memory is among its best traditions.

Resolved, That we, as his business associates, wish to join our testimony to that already so copiously given by the Press, that Mr. Putnam's career was one of great advantage to American letters, and that his example is worthy of the best emulation of those whose function it is to decide what literature shall go before the public.

Resolved, That while his sudden death well reminds us of the uncertainty of our term of active effort, it equally reminds that it is impossible entirely to obliterate the influence of a good and useful life.

HENRY IVISON, President.
HENRY HOLT, Secretary.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. R. M. Price, of New-Jersey, and Commander Selfridge, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. J. E. Mulford, of Richmond; Col. E. R. Blackwell, of Philadelphia, and Judge W. S. Lincoln, of Washington, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator J. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Gen. H. N. Eldridge, of Chicago, and Andrew D. White, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Isaac Buckingham, of Cleveland; Rev. C. H. Badgly, of Leonxville, Cal., and L. Rice, proprietor of the American House, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Suit Against the Denver Railroad.

It is said that a suit has been brought by Jay Cooke & Co. against the new St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company for the recovery of $100,000, loaned to the Railroad Company for the purchase of material for construction, which money, it is claimed, has never been repaid. The matter is now in litigation, and an attachment has been placed in the hands of the Sheriff, empowering him to seize the effects in the Railroad Company's office in this City.

A Compliment to Col. Doty.

The ladies of the Union Relief Association have adopted a series of resolutions for presentation to the late Pension Agent, Col. L. L. Doty. The resolutions express great regret at the ill health of Mr. Doty, and tender him the thanks of the pensioners for his uniform kindness and attention. Mrs. John A. Kennedy is President and Mrs. William F. Havemeyer Treasurer of the Association.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Henry Bergh will address the Liberal Club, Friday evening next, on "The Lower Animal Creation."

The Jumel case was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, but nothing of interest was elicited.

An overheated flue in the basement of No. 200 West Twenty-third-street, yesterday set fire to the building; loss, $200.

The German Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District have elected Herman F. Bauer President.

Yesterday morning Henry Sanffa, of No. 519 Fifth-street, fell through a hatchway at No. 36 Park-place, and was instantly killed.

A free evening school for Germans, who desire to be instructed in the English language, will be opened at No. 200 West Forty-eighth-street, on Monday.

The German Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly District have elected the following officers: President, John Appell; Vice-Presidents, John P. Windolph and John Schaffer; Secretary, Paul Wettenengel.

The officers of Metropolitan Lodge No. 273 were installed Thursday evening, by Ellwood E. Thorne, Deputy Grand Master; D. D. G. Ms. J. C. Boak, Reeves E. Selmes, and H. C. Banks, P. M. Lloyd, of Merchants' Lodge.

Officer Clark, of Harlem, yesterday, arrested Harry Silverstone, aged nineteen, of No. 427 Eighth-avenue, on a charge of false pretenses. He was held to answer at the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,500 bail.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, counsel interposed pleas of not guilty in the case of Woodhull, Claflin and Blood, and the Court directed that the trials take place immediately after the conclusion of the Tweed trial.

Police Commissioner Thos. J. Barr is lying dangerously ill at his residence. The death of his son, which occurred on Wednesday last, appears to have completely prostrated him. Mrs. Barr is also confined to her bed through severe illness.

A German domestic, known as Paulina, disappeared yesterday from the residence of Louis Koppell, No. 166 East Sixty-sixth-street, taking with her a gold watch, two diamond studs, a coral necklace, and gold locket, valued in all at $205.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening, at No. 93 Third-avenue, Mr. B. Boyd presiding. After transacting the usual routine business and enrolling about twenty new members, the meeting adjourned.

The first of a course of lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered last evening at Association Hall by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler. His subject was, "The Old English Ballads." The attendance was large.

The Fourth Assembly District German Republican Association has elected the following officers: President, Augustus Schaffel; Vice-Presidents, Geo. Weyprecht, P. Gaisberg; Secretaries, Emil Haas and Wm. Meyer; Treasurer, Fred. Mertens.

The German Republican Association of the Ninth Assembly District reorganized by the election of George Top, President; Jacob Loeffler and Albert Scheidemantel, Vice-Presidents; Treasurer, George Dellert; Secretaries, L. Comes and Gerhard Meyer.

Frank G. Teller, aged thirty, a clerk in the employ of Richard H. Elias, jeweler, at No. 611 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, charged with having stolen over $600 worth of jewelry from his employer's store. Teller was locked up at Police Head-quarters.

Joseph E. Bledman, the negro lad who was kidnapped from his home in the Island of Barbados, and who was found wandering in the streets on Tuesday night, sailed on Thursday for his home, on board the brig Robert Mowe, the owners, Messrs. Trowbridge & Co., having given him a free passage.

The Board of Police yesterday directed their Chief Clerk to say to the Fire Commissioners that if they will, in future, report all cases of patrolmen failing to carry out the instructions heretofore given them in regard to the sending out of alarms of fire, the delinquents will be placed on trial and punished.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, a hearing was had in the will case of James Martin, who bequeathed his property, worth $40,000, to his wife, Agnes H. Martin. The will is contested by the testator's brother, Roger, who alleges that the testator was unduly influenced.

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest in the case of John J. Dorrington, an Eighth Ward thief who was killed during a fracas in the Mohawk House, corner of Spring and Washington streets, by James Lawler. The evidence showed that Lawler acted in self-defense, and Coroner Young admitted him to bail to await any action the Grand Jury might take in the case.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, last evening, the discussion on the question of superheated steam was resumed, Mr. Norman Wiard and others taking active part. Mr. Wiard said he had no doubt that the fire on board the Missouri and Bienville, the conflagration in Boston, and other large fires, were all caused by superheated steam.

A union meeting of Churches will conclude the week of prayer. It will be held to-morrow night at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square (Rev. Dr. Adams') Church. Rev. Dr. Schaff will report his recent visit to Europe, making arrangements for the General Conference in this City next October. Rev. Dr. Hurtz, of Drew Seminary, and various pastors, will take part in the meeting.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Northern Dispensary of the City of New-York, was held last evening, Rev. Dr. Bellows, presiding. The annual report shows an expenditure of $5,000, in furnishing medical attendance and medicine gratuitously to 16,435 patients. After the formal election of fifty trustees, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Dr. Bellows for presiding.

Patrolmen Thos. H. Finnan, Eighteenth Precinct; Wm. Coughlin, Thirty-first Precinct, and Geo. R. Taylor, Fifteenth Precinct, were dismissed by the Board of Police, yesterday, and Sergt. Edward Knight was transferred from Second to Twentieth Precinct; Sergt. T. H. B. Carpenter from Twentieth to Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Sergt. Myron Allen from Twenty-eighth to Second Precinct.

BROOKLYN.

A proposition is made to have the two prison vans driven by policemen, which will be a saving to the city of $2,400.

Wolf Levy, a Jewish rabbi, died yesterday morning of consumption, at his residence, No. 176 Myrtle-avenue.

The appropriation for lighting the streets with gas for the past year was $200,000, which falls short of the amount of gas companies' bills some $44,000.

On complaint of Fire-Marshal Keady, James W. Stewart was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to burn the stable at the rear of No. 764 Fulton-avenue.

Henry O'Harra, a stone-cutter, residing in Twenty-second-street, while in a state of intoxication yesterday evening, fell on the sidewalk and fractured his skull. He will probably die.

James Boyd, aged fifty-four, of No. 154 Fourth-street, Williamsburg, while en route to New-York, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, expired suddenly on board the ferry-boat Montana.

The Police visited yesterday a policy-shop at No. 59 Union-street, and seized all the gambling implements. Garrett Wallace, the proprietor, and a man named Harron, were arrested. Wallace was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Thursday evening, while Prof. Richards was delivering a lecture on hydrogen gas at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, the curtain caught fire from his experiments, and created quite a sensation. The fire was extinguished with slight damage.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The application of the Board of Education of School District No. 1 of the town of West Farms, for a writ of mandamus against the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, to compel them to insert in the tax levy of West Farms, about $20,000, to be applied to the payment for land purchased for the site of a new school-house and work on the foundation walls; and the order given for the Supervisors to show cause why the mandamus should not issue, comes up for argument before Justice Pratt, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders have decided to enlarge the jail for the accommodation of female prisoners.

The Newark Board of Education met last evening in the Mayor's office, and a number of standing committees were appointed by the President.

Judge Depue has not yet fixed a time for passing sentence upon John Fagin, who was convicted of manslaughter in the Union County Court, on Monday.

The jury in the case of the Jersey City Board of Public Works, indicted for making a contract without advertising the same, yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Board of Managers of the Newark Orphan Asylum acknowledge the receipt of $1,412 from the estate of the late Oliver J. Hayes, and $2,000 from Mrs. Lucretia M. Davis, deceased.

The steam fire-engine belonging to the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, in Trenton, was upset, yesterday morning, at the corner of Warren and State streets, while running to a fire. The steamer was so badly damaged as to be unfit for use.

The Newark-avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City, was closed twenty-five minutes at one time on Thursday evening, by a freight-train standing on the track.

Messrs. Gregory and Dean, of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Jersey City, returned, yesterday, from Pittsburg, to which city they went on Monday, to purchase horses for the use of the Department. They bought four horses at $237 each.

The inquest held by Coroner Parsloe, in Hoboken, upon the body of Elizabeth Monroe, who died suddenly in Union Hill, resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to her death for want of proper care, and superinduced by intermittent fever and disease of the heart.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, granted an injunction against the carrying out of the drainage works in the town of Southfield.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, Jan. 9, via KEY WEST.—Sugar nominal; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 11⅛@11¼ reals ⅌ arrobe. Exchange firmer; on United States excited, 60 days' currency 11¾@12 premium; Short Sight, 13¾@14¼ premium; 60 days' gold, 24 premium; Short Sight, 26@26½ premium; on London, 37@37½ premium; on Paris, 20@20½ premium.

[Advertisement.]
Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....7:23 | Sun sets......4:54 | Moon sets....5:55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.5:51 | Gov. Island..6:40 | Hell Gate....8:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Jan 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fanita, Deane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks R. Murray, Jr., Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Ione, (Br.,) Horn, Liverpool, &c., Geo. H. Brewer & Co.; Trappano, Merich, Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Insulen, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Bilboa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pearl, Neal, Port-au-Spain, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; M. M. Williams, (Br.,) Pickett, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Favorite, Woodward, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & Sons.

Schrs. Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, Edwin Rowe & Co.; Early Bird, Eldridge, Key West, Fla., J. J. White & Co.; Thomas W. Haven, Brown, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Speculator, (Br.,) Peters, San Blas, Mexico, Miller & Houghton; E. D. Endicott, Loveland, Havana, Van Brunt & Bro.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg Dec. 25, via Havre 28th, with mdse. and 120 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced westerly gales and high seas the entire passage: Jan. 2, lat. 47 52, lon. 32 15, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Diene, (Br.,) James, Sydney, C. B., Dec. 29, via Halifax Jan. 7, where she put in to repair damages by ice at Sydney; in ballast to C. B. Swaine & Son. Encountered strong westerly winds, with rough weather on the passage.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Baylis, Liverpool Dec. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. to Pim, Forward & Co. Came a southern passage, and had strong westerly gales. The C. is intended for the Kingston, Jam., line.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Evans, New-Orleans Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Crossman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Kirby, Havre 38 ds., in ballast to Fabbri & Chauncey. Came a southern passage; from Dec. 4 to 9th, lat. 45, lon. 11, had heavy gales from W. N. W. to W. S. W., since which has had fine weather; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St. Croix, via Crab Island 14 ds., with molasses and old iron to Roche Bros. & Co. Been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds and fine weather.

Bark (Ansio,) Russ, Thorne, Liverpool 72 ds., and 59 ds. from the Channel, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the northern passage, and had strong N. W. gales; Dec. 18, lat 20 32, lon. 66, spoke bark Martha McNeil, (Br.,) from Europe for the West Indies; been 8 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Conqueror, (of Liverpool,) Davidson, Shanghai Sept. 16, with teas, &c., to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjer Oct. 21, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 28, St. Helena, Dec. 6, and crossed the equator 17th, in lon. 27 30; Jan. 3, lat. 27 26, lon. 67 50, spoke bark Stanley Castle, (Norw.,) from Belfast, for New-York.

Bark Jessie, (of Bristol,) Symons, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Dec. 18, in lon. 38; has had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 4 ds. from thence with northerly gales.

Brig Legnamo, (Ital.,) Satoria, Liverpool 56 ds., with salt to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.—vessel to master. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 10 ds. from thence, with N. W. gales.

Bark Adelaide, Pendergast, (of Barbados,) McKay, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Dec 18, in lon. 39; has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Crozier, Perth Amboy, to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Malaga 57 ds., with mdse. to Willett C. Ward—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. No date, lat. 33 20, lon. 62, passed a vessel's mast with rigging attached.

BELOW—Ship British Navy, (of Liverpool,) Kendall, Calcutta Sept 18, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; ships Mary Shepherd, from Batavia; Akbar, from Calcutta; schr. Sophia Kraus, from New-Orleans.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; ships Mary Shepherd, from Batavia; Akbar, from Calcutta; brig Queen, from Turk's Island; schrs. Helen M. Simmons, from Surinam; Sophie Krans, from New-Orleans; bark Orchilla, from Benaire.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 10.—Arr. steamers Charleston, from New-York; Flag, from Boston. Sld. bark Wentworth, for Amsterdam.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 10.—Arr. steam-ships American, from Baltimore; Oriental, from Boston; Leo, from New-York; bark George, from Liverpool. Cld. brig Gipsey Queen, for Cardenas; schrs. W. A. Levering, for Jacksonville; John Middleton, Jr., for Philadelphia; Edwin Janet, for Harbor Island; Bessie Black, for St. Johns; Rosalie, for Harbor Island. Sld. schrs. Lizzie Wilson, for Satilla River; G. L. Bradley, for Barbados.

WOODSHOLE, Jan. 10.—Passed by, bark Jewess, from London, for Boston; brig H. G. Wheeler, from Curacoa, for Portland.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 8—P. M.—Sld. steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Vera Cruz, for New-York.

9th—A. M.—Arr. steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, New-York.

HAVANA, Jan. 9, via Key West.—Steamer City of Havana, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Limerick, Capt. Jamieson, from New-York Dec. 27, has arr. here.

STATEMENT
OF THE
TRAVELERS
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1873.

Real estate owned by the Company	$30,000 00
Cash in bank and hands of agents	235,770 84
Loans on first mortgages real estate	784,797 56
Deferred premiums (being balance of semi-annual and quarterly premiums)	61,394 41
Accrued interest (not due)	24,959 87
Taxes on stock owned by non-residents	912 80
United States Government bonds	353,960 00
State and municipal bonds	127,800 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	143,280 00
Bank stock	321,130 00
Railway Passengers Assurance Co.'s stock	156,000 00
Total assets	$2,259,945 48

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due	$167,136 77
Reserve for reinsurance, Life Department	1,207,169 90
Reserve for reinsurance, Accident Department	180.267 23
Total liabilities	$1,554,573 90
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$705,371 58

Statistics of the Year 1872.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Number of life policies written in 1872	2,367
Whole number written to date	15,693
Gain in net premiums over 1872	$48,696 14
Whole number of death losses paid to date	165
Amount paid in death losses	$388,036 12

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Number of accident policies written in 1872	32,418
Net cash premiums received for same	$450,673 69
Gain in net premiums over 1871	$53,099 29
Whole number accident policies written	267,000
Whole number accident claims paid	16,710
Whole amount accident claims paid	$1,642,358 21
Total losses paid, both Departments	$2,030,394 33

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

LAST DAY.
GREAT SALE
Jewelry, Watches, Corals, Silver-ware, &c.
WHOLESALE PURCHASERS ATTENTION.
NO REASONABLE OFFER TO BE DECLINED.
VICTOR BISHOP.
Right-hand side (north half) only of the Jewelry Store under the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

$500,000 DISTRIBUTION
GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.
10,000 Cash Gifts, $500,000.
CAPITAL GIFT, $100,000.
$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of March 16, 1871, the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, is here[illegible] hall of the Public Library Building, at Louisville, Ky., on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873.

At this Concert [illegible] procured from [illegible] ployed, and the [illegible]

$500,000 in Currency
will be distributed [illegible] 10,000 Gifts.

LIST OF GIFTS.
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
One Grand Cash Gift [illegible]
24 Cash Gifts [illegible]
50 Cash Gifts [illegible]
80 Cash Gifts [illegible]
100 Cash Gifts [illegible]
150 Cash Gifts [illegible]
590 Cash Gifts [illegible]
9,000 Cash Gifts [illegible]
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash [illegible]

The object of this [illegible] enlargement and [illegible] BRARY OF KENTUCKY [illegible] authorizing the [illegible] free to all citizens [illegible] for this magnificent [illegible] One Hundred [illegible] more, will be sold [illegible]

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; [illegible] for $100; 28 [illegible] for $1,000; 1.1[illegible] $5,000; [illegible] $20,000; and [illegible] count on less [illegible] a time.

This Third Gift [illegible] first and second [illegible] of the mode of drawing [illegible] and everything [illegible] ing of the scheme [illegible] published in the [illegible] nished, free of cost [illegible]

The entire management [illegible] been committed [illegible] BRAMLETTE, [illegible] all communications [illegible] should be addressed [illegible]

R. T. DURRETT, President P. L. K.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary P. L. K.

Tickets are now [illegible] them, or applications [illegible] tron, &c., will meet [illegible] dressed to me as [illegible]

TH[illegible]
A[illegible]

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."—The great fire in [illegible] ber, burned in the [illegible] THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January [illegible] containing a mass [illegible] merous illustrations [illegible] Shakespeare and [illegible] Characters—illustrated; [illegible] Gen. Meade; Horace [illegible] Will and Mind [illegible] man Faculties; [illegible] Lip;" Steam vs. [illegible] Offense; Clarke B[illegible] Human Life; The [illegible] Demand for Wor[illegible] Catholicism in the [illegible] Teachers and Wr[illegible] Prison Reform; W[illegible] A Cool-headed Yo[illegible] of the Eyes; The [illegible] trated; A Skull an[illegible] Hair Turning Gr[illegible] fective Education [illegible] capital number. Single numbers, [illegible] Published by S. R. WELLS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,
NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST.,
Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S
CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT
ATLANTIC FLOUR-MILLS, Brooklyn, New-York. Best known preparation of WHEAT for health, and excellence for general family use and invalids. For sale by all grocers. Pamphlets sent free.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

THE CHURCHMAN,
LARGEST AND MOST WIDELY-CIRCULATED WEEKLY IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
A LETTER EVERY OTHER WEEK FROM THE
ABBE MICHAUD,
AND ONE EVERY OTHER WEEK FROM
A PROMINENT PROFESSOR AT OXFORD.
With letters from two resident correspondents in Italy, and from special correspondents, together with carefully-prepared excerpts, which makes its Foreign Religious Intelligence eminently worthy of perusal.